

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.04

November 25, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 97, 77

November 25, 1913, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 p.m. 73
Humidity 77 56

2970 號八月十年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.

三拜禮 號五十二月一拾英西曆

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636 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL READY TO JOIN IN THE WAR.

TO INTERVENE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRITISH ALLIANCE.

A Quiet Day at the Front.

ALLIES STILL GAINING GROUND.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

No Change.

Nov. 24, 5 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
In general to-day the situation of yesterday is unchanged.
The enemy along the greater part of the front is particularly showing activity by intermittent cannonades, which, however, are less violent than on previous days.

Allies Gain Ground.

Here and there, there have been infantry attacks, but all were repulsed. These attacks, as usual, were particularly violent in Argonne, where we gained ground in the region of Four-de-Paris. There is nothing to report between Argonne and the Vosges. Very thick mist has, moreover, hampered operations. The health of the troops is good.

Attacks Repulsed.

Nov. 25, 1.10 a.m.

An official statement issued in Paris in the evening says:—
The day has been relatively quiet. There have been intermittent cannonades on the front and some attacks in Argonne, but all were repulsed.

Portugal Coming In.

Nov. 24, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that Congress has adopted a resolution proposed by the Premier, authorising Portugal to intervene in the war at any suitable moment, in accordance with the terms of the British Alliance, and also authorising the necessary measures.

Portugal's Army and Navy.

[The Portuguese Army is organised in eight Divisions, corresponding to military districts, and one Cavalry Brigade, besides a relatively large permanent force (7,000 to 12,000) recruited by voluntary enlistment for the Azores and Madeira garrisons. Each divisional area provides also on mobilisation two reserve Infantry Brigades and certain Territorial formations. The peace footing, not including Colonial garrisons, is about 50,000. The war footing is about 120,000, and there will ultimately be above 140,000 more trained men available. After the Revolution, the National Assembly approved a new Army Law, providing for active, reserve and territorial forces on a Militia basis.]

As to the Navy, the strength in ships built and building on October 31, 1913, was:—Built: Protected cruiser, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 4; gun vessels, 2. In addition there are about a score of other small craft. The protected cruiser is the Vasco da Gama, of 3,000 tons, built in 1876. The newest cruiser is the Almirante Reis, formerly the Dom Carlos I, of 4,532 tons, built in 1893; the others are smaller and older. There were at the time mentioned under construction three destroyers and one gunboat at Lisbon and a submarine in Italy. In May last year orders for the construction of a new squadron were placed with the Portuguese Naval Construction Syndicate, which is composed of the British firms of John Brown, Cammell Laird, Palmers, Thornycroft and the Coventry Co., while the Fiat San Giorgio, of Spezia, was associated for submarine construction. The new squadron is to include two cruisers of 2,500 tons and 20 knots, six destroyers of 900 tons and 32 knots, three submarines of 250 tons and 14 knots, and a submarine depot ship of 850 tons and 15 knots. The vessels were to be provided in two years.]

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Terrible German Losses.

An eyewitness with the forces operating in Belgium emphasises the terrible losses inflicted on the enemy round Ypres. After one attack 1,200 dead Germans were counted before a trench five hundred yards long. Despite such sacrifice, the Germans never succeeded in getting near Ypres and the Allies' position is stronger than ever.

The German Wolff Bureau statement that 15,000 British were drowned in the Yser Canal is a pure invention.

Unemployment Contrasts.

In the United Kingdom the percentage of unemployment at the end of October was 4.4 as compared with 5.9 at the end of September. According to the official Reichsarbeitsblatt the percentage of unemployed in Germany was 10 as compared with 2.7 a year ago. This is all the more remarkable as 27.791 per cent. of the members of Social Democratic Trade Unions are with the colours.

Food Prices.

At the end of October the German Federal Council fixed the maximum prices of cereals and adopted stringent regulations to ensure economy. The maximum price of wheat in Berlin is thus fixed at 55/- per quarter. In the United Kingdom the price of home-grown wheat is 37/10 and the imported wheat 41/3 per quarter.

The Egyptian Affair.

A small affair of outposts has taken place between the enemy and the Bikaner Camel Corps in Egypt. The latter fought well and killed a number of the enemy, their own losses amounting to 13 missing.

(Naval Telegrams.)

French Reports.

Nov. 23, 6.20 p.m.

Yesterday there was a violent cannonading by the enemy, particularly against Ypres, where they burnt the Cathedral, the central market, and numerous houses, and also against Soissons and Rheims.

In Argonne very violent attacks by the enemy were all repulsed with heavy losses for the Germans.

In Woivre and the Vosges the situation remains unchanged. A message from Petrograd states that fighting on the Vistula-Warta front is proceeding very fiercely.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking, Circular No. 80)

On November 22 there was violent cannonading along the whole front.

The Germans directed their guns specially against Ypres, in which fine monuments have been destroyed. They are now directing their cannonading against Soissons and Rheims.

In Argonne there have been very violent attacks. The Germans have been repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Scissors Turkish Reverses.

Nov. 24, 3 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that an official statement says the Russian advance guards continue to repulse the enemy in the region of Erzerum. They completely defeated a column of Turks, capturing an ammunition train. We also won engagements at Kara-Kilissa and Alascheri; also on the heights of Khaneasar. On the hills from Dilman to Kotour the Russians captured a park of Turkish artillery.

Further Russian Successes.

Nov. 24, 4.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official statement says the fighting between the Vistula and the Warta continues and is assuming an extremely obstinate character north of Lodz. We everywhere repulsed impetuous German attacks all day Sunday.

Fresh forces of the enemy were discovered near Wiclan, where they were entrained with the task of turning the Russian left.

There is no important change on the Ozenstochowa-Oracow front. We captured 5,000 Austrians in the fighting on Saturday. The *Bourse Gazette* says it is persistently rumoured that the Russians are bombarding the Oracow forts.

Germans Retreat in the East.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that headquarters announces a series of favourable despatches from the Vistula-Warta front, stating that the enemy is retreating from the line Strykow-Zgierz-Schadak-Zdunskawia-Voznika.

WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Sources)

Three German Warships Reported Sunk in Baltic.

Washington, November 20.—A report from Petrograd states that the Russian and German Baltic sea fleets had an engagement in the course of which three German warships were sunk. No details are given.

Germans in Posen.

Washington, November 20.—The Germans have gained a big advantage in Posen and are pressing it to the limit of their resources. They are hard on the heels of the Russians and are not letting up in their systematic attacks.

Artillery Duel in Flanders.

Washington, November 20.—The situation in Flanders is practically the same as it was yesterday. A terrific artillery duel is progressing along the whole Flanders line with honours about even, as far as can be determined at present.

Goeben Seriously Damaged.

Washington, November 20.—The Russian Black sea fleet has seriously damaged the Turkish dreadnought Goeben in an engagement. The Goeben is crippled for active service and will probably not be able to engage in a combat for several months. One report says that the Goeben is so badly damaged as to be beyond repair.

The Tennessee Affair.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Official confirmation of the story that a boat of the United States armoured cruiser Tennessee was fired on by Turks as it attempted to make a landing at Varla, a port on the gulf of Smyrna, has been received by the navy department from Captain Briton O. Ducker, commanding the Tennessee.

Simultaneously, the state department was informed that Henry Morgenthau, United States ambassador, had addressed a request to the Turkish government for an explanation of the incident, but that no reply had so far been received from the Porte.

It is generally expected in government circles here that an apology from Turkey will be offered, together with a promise that the offending troops shall be disciplined, and that this will be accepted by Washington as fully satisfactory.

Washington, November 20.—No news of developments in the affair in which the Turks at Varla fired on a launch of the United States armoured cruiser Tennessee has been received.

The state and navy departments announce that they have nothing to give out, and it is assumed that United States Minister Morgenthau is still awaiting a reply to his request that the Portes should make fuller explanation of the incident.

The Mexican Situation.

Washington, November 19.—Francisco Villa, leader of one of the Mexican rebel factions, has deliberately broken his agreement to leave the country and let Provisional President Gutierrez establish a stable government, entered into with Venustiano Carranza, leader of the opposing faction, and has decided to fight to a finish.

He has gathered all his forces into a large army and is now marching on Mexico City, which he declares he will take by storm.

Despite the sudden turn in the Mexican situation, which has changed the almost certain peace outlook into one of continued revolution and bloodshed, the administration has not seen fit to

THE EMDEN AND COCOS ISLANDS.

During the last two days, says the *N. O. Daily News*, several circumstantial reports have been circulated describing the conditions in which the German cruiser Emden was sunk by H. M. Australian cruiser Sydney, but these seem to have been based chiefly upon supposition.

The story as circulated is to the effect that the Emden was seen approaching the Eastern Extension Cable Station at Cocos Island, and the wireless station there, which is used for the purpose, merely, of picking up messages from passing ships, and having them despatched by cable, immediately sent out information to British cruisers which were known to be within the area. The Emden was said then to have entered the lagoon in front of the cable station, and to have landed a party of sailors, who destroyed the cable and wireless stations and their instruments. On the Emden leaving the lagoon, she was swept by a broadside from the Sydney—which, having picked up the wireless message, had taken up a point of vantage outside the harbour—and had her funnels and masts carried away, while a second broadside wrecked the German cruiser's steering gear, causing her to drift helplessly aground.

As a matter of fact, until late yesterday afternoon, no details had come to hand through Reuter's service other than those already published, and the other information was that received by the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Ltd., in a brief telegram to the effect that the Emden had landed a party at Cocos Island, wrecked the instruments, cut the cable connecting with Perth (Australia), and after an action with H.M.S. Sydney, had grounded on North Keeling (some fifteen miles away from the cable station).

That the whole of the telegraphic installation and instruments at Cocos Island were not entirely destroyed is proved by the receipt of the message to the Shanghai office of the Cable Company above referred to, and even if the station had been entirely destroyed there are at least three alternative routes for communicating by cable between Australia and the Continent.

From the bare details received, it seems that after her attempt to destroy the cable station, the Emden had a running fight with the Sydney over a course of about fifteen miles, before running aground at North Keeling.

countermand the order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by next Monday, and the American forces there are preparing to leave by November 23.

A German Report.—
Washington, November 20.—The Russian invaders of Posen province have been flung back a distance of fifty miles, and the offensive movement of the Czar's troops in that German province has been shattered, according to messages reaching Washington from London.

These state that the German army under General von Hindenburg, has fought a great battle with the Russians, who were slowly driven back.

It is stated that the Russian offensive in that theatre of war has been broken, but Petrograd despatches are awaited for fuller details of the fighting and the present position of the Russian forces.

Russians Reported Repulsed.—
Washington, November 19.—A terrific battle is in progress at Saldan. The Germans made a most vigorous attack on the Russians, driving them from their positions. The Russians are now desperately attempting to regain their positions.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians captured 5,000 Austrians in the fighting on Saturday.

After one attack near Ypres, 1,200 dead Germans were counted before a trench 500 yards long.

A series of despatches from the Vistula and Warta front indicates that the Germans are retreating. Fighting between the Vistula and the Warta is assuming an extremely obstinate character north of Lodz.

In spite of violent infantry attacks, the Allies have gained ground in the region of Four-de-Paris.

The *Bourse Gazette* (Petrograd) says it is persistently reported that the Russians are bombarding the Oracow forts.

The German Wolff Bureau statement that 15,000 British were drowned in the Yser Canal is described as a pure invention.

Fresh forces of the enemy have been discovered near Wiclan; they are entrusted with the task of turning the Russian left wing.

The Portuguese Congress has adopted a resolution authorising Portugal to intervene in the war at any suitable moment, in accordance with the British Alliance.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

The death is announced from Home of Mrs. Reader Harris.

General news and some Washington telegrams appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The arrangements for the R. H. K. Y. O. Championship fixtures are given in this issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
H.K. Chess Club—City Hall—5.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 28.

Sale of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroidery—G.E. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Monday, November 30.

St. Andrew's Day—Concert at Theatre Royal.

A relatively quiet day is reported from the front.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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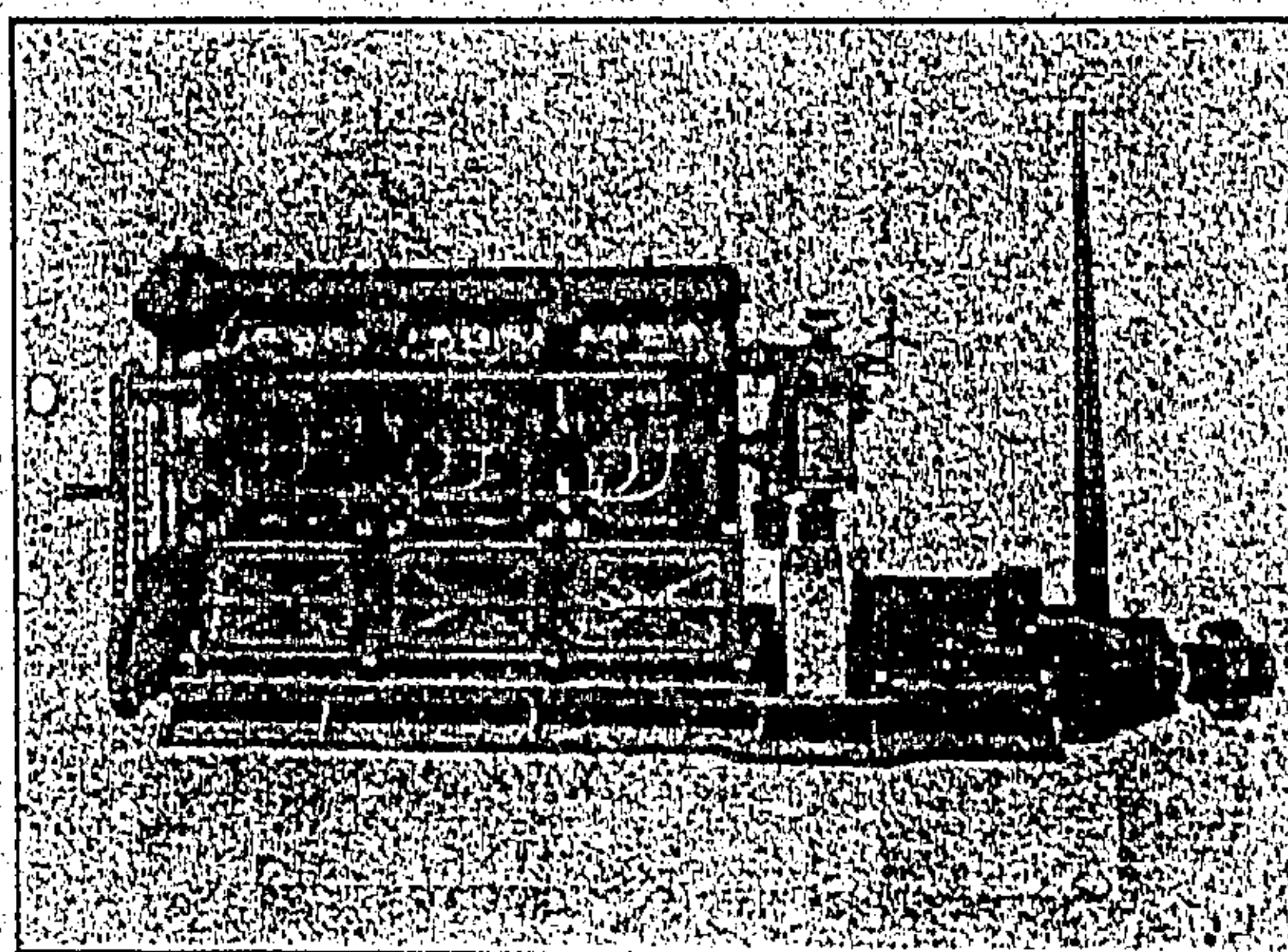
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South China Morning Post.

The Maritz Revolt.
 Fortunately under British rule the Boers have prospered and have become more and more satisfied with their lot. The rebellion came to them like a bolt from the blue. It was the first jarring note in the harmony of the British Empire since the outbreak of the war. But thanks to the energetic measures taken by General Louis Botha and his colleagues Germany's attempt to seduce the Union with the aid of a character of Maritz's stamp has met with the dismal failure which it deserved. The overwhelming majority of the Dutch population in South Africa have remained absolutely loyal and have indignantly denounced the treachery of their compatriots, and the incident—it is scarcely more than an incident among the great events which are occupying the world's stage at this moment—can have only one effect, namely to further knit the bonds which unite the Union of South Africa to the Empire.

Daily Press.

Hongkong Volunteers.

In the short space of time which has elapsed since that speech was delivered the telegrams have told us of increased recruiting not only at Home but in the Colonies and in India as well. Canada is doubling the strength of her contingent; Australia is prepared "to train men in unlimited numbers" to participate in the war if necessary, and from every outpost of the Empire, men are volunteering for service. Not only is this the case in places within the Empire. Upwards of two hundred eligible men with some military training from the Treaty Ports of China are already on the way Home to enlist, their passages being defrayed by voluntary contributions from British subjects in China who from a variety of reasons are themselves unable to go. Hongkong has until now seemed backward in this respect; but the reasons for the delay in initiating such a proposal in the Colony are well understood. Many local men have been eager to go; some, indeed, have already gone, and now that the Colonial Government has offered to defray the expense of sending home eighty recruits for the New Service Battalion we have no doubt that Hongkong will be as well represented in the Imperial Army by patriotic citizens as the other Crown Colonies of the East.

China Mail.

Germany a Follower, not a Leader, in Science.

No country has concentrated so much industry as Germany on the improvement of armaments, yet here again history repeats itself; and it is ideas borrowed from other nations that in the main constitute the basis of the remarkable developments made. It is true that the military breech-loader is a Teutonic conception, but practically every other important improvement is of alien origin. France gave us the armour-plate and America the machine-gun and magazine rifle. It was France, again, which introduced the high explosive shell, the quick-firing machine gun, military smokeless powder and the modern submarine; whilst she shares with America the credit for the aeroplane, which is unquestionably a much more original development than Germany's sole important contribution to aeronautics—viz., the Zeppelin. America, again, introduced the cemented armour-plate, of which Krupp improved the resisting qualities by his heat treatment.

Cholera and Dysentery in Austria.

Harbin, Nov. 17.—An official bulletin issued in Vienna states that there have been 165 cases of cholera at Krems, in Lower Austria, and 48 cases in other centres. Dysentery is causing a hundred deaths a day in Vienna.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Railway Accidents in 1913.
We are indebted to our contemporary the *Electrician* for the following figures:—The Board of Trade report on accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1913 states that 1,131 persons were killed and 9,054 were injured in the working of railways by accidents in which the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles was concerned. The number of passengers killed in accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., was 33, and injured 723, and passengers killed in accidents from other causes were 110 and injured 2,224. The number of servants of companies or contractors killed was 422 and 5,753 were injured. Other persons killed numbered 568 and injured 351. In 1912 the total number of killed was 1,011 and injured 8,699. In the eight years ended with 1912 one passenger was killed on the average in every 57,800,000 journeys and one injured in every 2,300,000, compared with one in 44,000,000 killed and one in 2,000,000 injured in 1913. These figures take account of the journeys of season-ticket holders. The collisions in the summer and early autumn of the year and the steps taken to secure the adoption of mechanical appliances to guard against mistakes by signalmen, drivers and others are referred to, and also the return obtained from the companies showing that on 31st December 1913, track-circuiting had been installed at about 1,600 places and was about to be installed at 700 more. The recommendation in the inspecting officer's report on the collision at Aigill, that electricity should be substituted on main line and express trains, is also referred to, but it is stated that the proportion of coaching stock of the 16 chief companies lit by electricity is still not much more than one-fifth.

Doctorate Conferred.
The degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering) has been conferred on Professor Herbert Chatley, of the Tang Shan Engineering College, North China, by the University of London.

A Truly Royal Gift.
The Duchess of Connaught, an Ottawa message says, has been informed by the War Office that the Army Council will accept a gift of £20,000 offered by the women of Canada, and has decided to spend the entire sum in the purchase of forty motor ambulances, half of them to be used in France and half in England. These cars will be inscribed "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance."

Colonel's Sudden Death.
The sudden death is announced of Colonel Jeffrey Hale Burland at the Hotel Suffolk, London, where, with Mrs. Burland, he had only just arrived a few days ago as commissioner of the Red Cross Society of Canada in charge of the Canadian Red Cross work in connection with the Canadian troops in England and at the front.

Domestic Loan in Hupeh.
According to the report from Tuan Chi-wei, Chinese Consul of Hupeh, the proceeds from the subscription of the Domestic Loan in that province have reached the total amount of \$1,160,000 which sum exceeds the prescribed amount of \$1,000,000 and it is quite beyond the expectation of the authorities. Owing to the zeal and energetic efforts with which the Hupeh officials have promoted the loan campaign, the President has ordered the State Department to telegraph to the Hupeh Chinese Consul, and express the President's appreciation for the merit of the Chinese Consul and his subordinate officials have achieved and encourage them to work more zealously in raising the next domestic loan.

Szechwan Paper Notes.
The Chinese Times reports:—The paper notes issued in Szechwan approximately reach over \$10,000,000. The Central Government is trying to consolidate them and has established a branch of the Bank of China at Chungking to attend to the same and also detailed Wang Pei-shao as the manager of that Bank as he has been in Szechwan to study the condition of paper currency in that province.

NOTICE

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WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Sources)

Did Turks Fire on Americans?
Washington, November 18.—A detachment of American sailors from the American cruiser *Tennessee* in a small boat, seeking to effect a landing at Vurla, a port on the gulf of Smyrna, 25 miles east of the city of Smyrna, were fired upon by the Turkish forts there and compelled to return to their ship.

The *Tennessee* was ordered to Vurla by the Washington Government to attempt to put a stop to outrages that were being perpetrated against British, French, and Russian subjects in that part of Turkey. Many of them had fled to Vurla and were waiting for transportation when the *Tennessee* arrived on the scene. The *Tennessee* had been in the Mediterranean, having been sent to Europe with supplies and money for stranded Americans.

On arrival at Vurla, a small boat was launched, manned by sailors and marines, in order to seek a landing. While the boat was manoeuvring about in the harbour, one of the Turkish forts opened fire, several of the shots dropping in close proximity to the *Tennessee's* boat.

Seeing that their attempts to land were resented by those on shore, the boat turned around and made port hasty for the cruiser where it arrived in safety.

The report has been received in Washington from several sources, but the administration officials are expressing doubt of its authenticity and are questioning the alleged fact that the Turks have fired upon an American vessel.

Germans Forced Back at Neuport.

Washington, November 18.—The Allies have forced back repeated attacks by the Germans at Neuport. The German losses in Flanders during the past four days have been 100,000 men. The Germans in East Prussia are retreating along the line between Gumbinnen and Angerburg.

Ypres Razed to the Ground.

Washington, November 17.—Ypres, the city around which the Flanders operations of the past month have centred, is now in ruins. As a result of the terrific bombardments and assaults which it has suffered, the city is now practically razed to the ground. It is now being held by the allies.

Washington, November 17.—The cold spell which is causing terrible suffering among the troops in Belgium and France still continues, although the rains have let up to some extent.

Germans Regain Yser Canal.

Washington, November 19.—After fighting of extraordinary bitterness, in which the losses on both sides were staggering, the Germans have regained control of the Yser canal, the left bank of which was recently won by the allies.

This is the story contained in a London despatch, and emphasis is laid on the appalling nature of the casualties, which it is said were

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Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

higher in proportion to the number engaged than at any previous engagement during the war. London claims that the losses of the Germans were particularly heavy, and tells of how an entire regiment was drowned in the region of Bixchoote where the trenches and the surrounding country were flooded.

Along other parts of the line the flooding of the trenches forced the Germans to leave them, whereupon the artillery of the allies was able to make the helplessness of men with devastating effect.

Reserves were brought up, and by sheer weight of men the German forces pressed the allies back.

Rain and Cold.
Washington, November 18.—Torrential rains have set in in that part of Belgium which is the battleground of the opposing forces, and the weather is bitterly cold.

Russians Admit Reverses in Caucasus.

Washington, November 16.—Overwhelming forces of Turks have succeeded in forcing back the Russian army in Caucasus, according to a Petrograd official despatch, in which the fact of Russian reverses in the neighbourhood is frankly admitted. The Russian despatch states that the check is but momentary.

Paris Denies Reverses in Argonne Region.

Washington, November 17.—Official reports issued at Paris to-day deny the reverses to the allies in the Argonne region previously reported from German sources. The official announcements say that the Allies have held their own throughout the region and scored advances at some points.

Terrible Slaughter of Germans on the Aisne.

Washington, November 18.—Terrible slaughter of Germans is reported in a Paris communique, which tells of the repulse of all the enemy's attempts to re-cross the Aisne river in the neighbourhood of Vailly. The ground had been planted with mines by the allies, says the communique, and these were exploded as the German troops advanced, with the result that whole regiments were slaughtered. From Berlin the German general staff statement says little about the progress of the campaign in Flanders and France. It is remarked that German attacks upon allied positions continue unabated, and that

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artillery duels are a feature of the operations.

A Berlin Statement.

Washington, November 18.—In a Berlin official statement it is stated that the Russian invasion of Posen has been defeated, and that the Russian forces have been thrown back to the Vistula. A German wedge is driving toward Warsaw, says the statement. It is noted, however, that this announcement by the German general staff is of a very conservative character. It warns the German people against underestimating the strength of the Russian offensive, and is believed here to be a preparation for the later publication of bad news.

Cracow Bombarded.

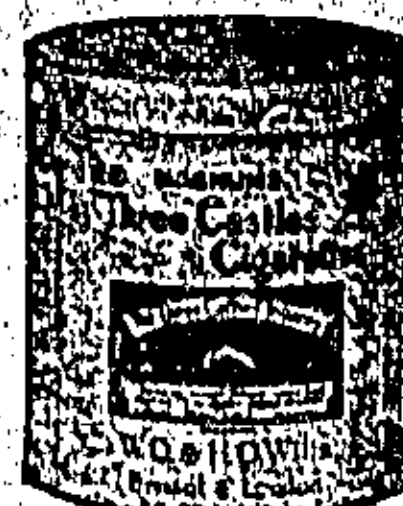
Washington, November 17.—The Russians are bombarding Cracow, and a terrible conflagration has broken out in the city. The fire threatens to destroy the town.

"An Explanation of the Republic."
One of the Chinese conservatives has written a pamphlet called the "Explanation of the Republic," which was printed and freely distributed amongst officers in Peking, but the purpose of the booklet is against the constitution of the Republic. The Central Government fears the citizens might be misled by it. The State Department has requested the President to issue a Presidential mandate explaining the inauguration of the Chinese Republic in 1911.

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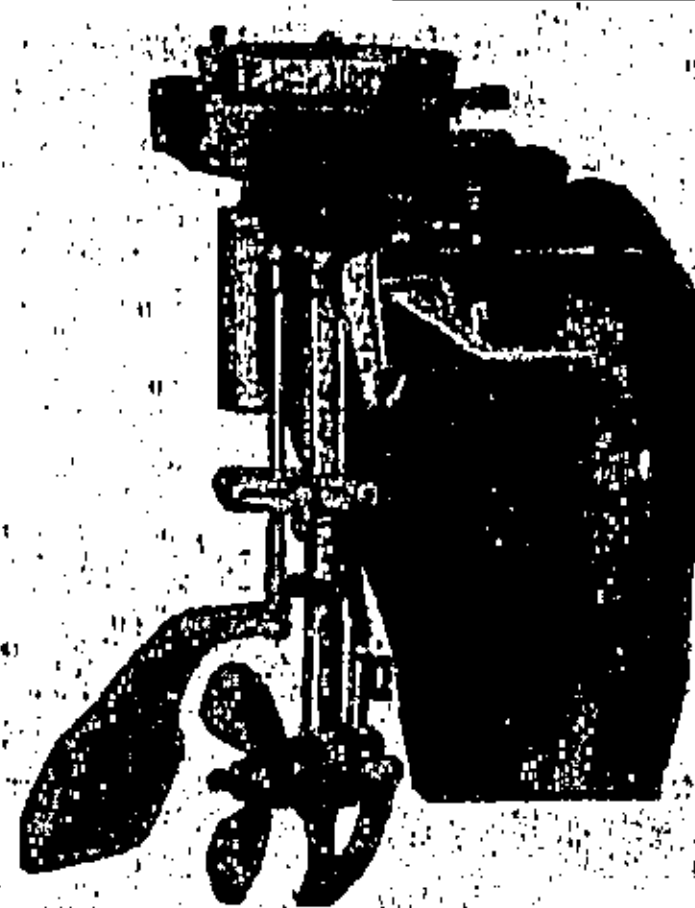
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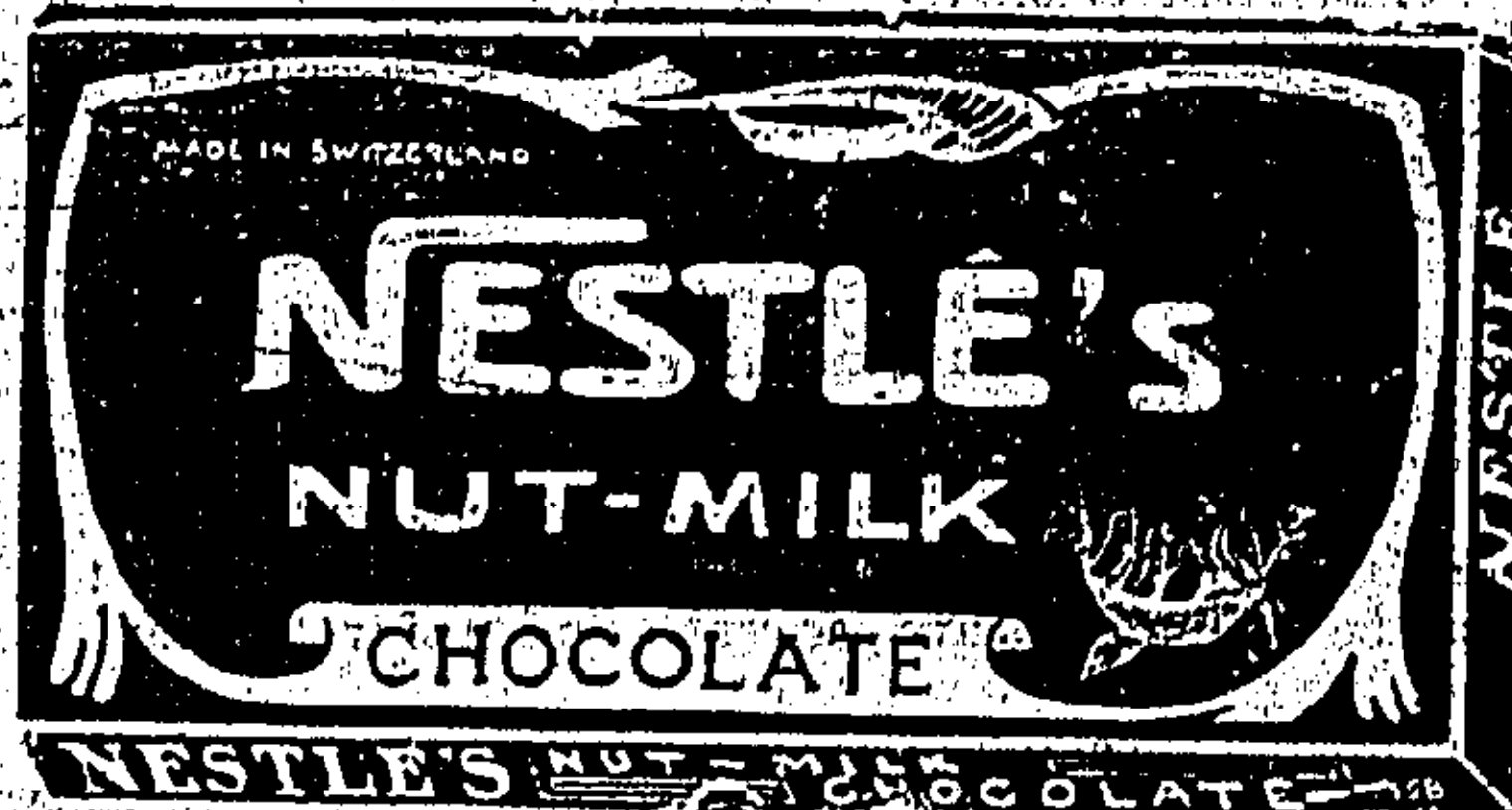
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THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN.....	1.75	THE NATIONS OF THE WAR: France & Her People.....	80
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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

READER HARRIS.—On the 23rd inst., Mabel, the dearly loved wife of Mr. Reader Harris, of Hongkong, and daughter of Sir William Wilkinson, H.B.M. Consul General, Hankow.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.

MISTAKEN PROPHECIES.

"The Great War Foretold," "Remarkable Prophecies," "Striking Forecast of the War." These and a dozen others which might be quoted are typical headlines which we see from time to time in newspapers from all quarters of the globe. They generally bear reference to some book or pamphlet penned by this writer or that long before the present war, to which they are applied, broke out. In this connection one thinks particularly of the writings of men of the H. G. Wells type, who for years past have been feeding the public with the products of their imagination in regard to "the next great war." That some of these prophecies should work out in truth is not to be wondered at, but if one were to balance the one with the other it would most assuredly be other way, for out of a hundred prophecies, only one or two are likely to be fulfilled. It is a reputation for prophecy is amazingly easy to establish—it has been said that a five per cent. solution of truth is more than enough.

Occupying a leading place among military prophets is General von Bernhardi, whose book "Germany and the Next War"—which was written some three years ago—has come in for a deal of comment of late. In running through the pages of this work quite recently, we were struck not so much with certain aspects of the war which he clearly foresaw as with the number of instances in which his speculation led him sadly astray. The main argument of "Germany and the Next War" is that the German nation must win against superior numbers by superior morale, efficiency and audacity. If that is the only way Germany can win, she might as well sue for peace right away. The whole trend of the Bernhardi school of thought is that Germany will win by sharp, decisive blows; to-day she has all she can do to ward off the blows. Then in dealing with Russia this amazing prophet comes badly to grief. He argues that in a war against Germany and Austria, Russia could never bring her whole forces into play, for "the revolutionary elements in the heart of the state would avail themselves of every weakening of the national sources of power to effect a revolution." The facts are that even revolutionists in Russia have rallied to the war. Later on in the book, China and Japan are seen by the writer to be seizing the moment when Russia's forces are fully occupied "to carry out their political intentions towards the Empire of the Czar by force of arms." Japan as an ally of Russia rather upsets the Bernhardi gift of prophecy.

The foregoing are only a few of the erroneous imaginings of the great military authority in whom the German public reposes a large measure of faith. Some of the things he foresaw have come to pass—such, for instance, as Italy deserting the Triple Alliance and Germany marching across Belgium to attack France. But these probabilities were common beliefs long before Bernhardi issued his book, and if prophetic reputations are to be built up on forecasts such as these, then we can well appreciate the ease of soothsaying.

The Prophets busy.

It was not to be expected that the war would be many days old before some of the cranks at Home busied themselves with discovering that the whole thing had been foreseen and provided for in one or other of the Prophetic Books of the Scriptures. One gentleman, we notice from the Times book column, has gone so far as to publish a pamphlet describing the end of the war "as shown in the Bible Prophecies of the Final War, known as the Battle of Armageddon." The Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse have had a lot to answer for in the past, but we quite thought that all the crazy individuals who were wont, in former times, to follow up the latter-day prophet line of business were either dead or else gathered in to Babylon, Colney Hatch etc. But, slack, there are some still at large, for, judging from the Home papers, the Armageddon gentleman mentioned above is not by any means the only genius who has been occupied in twisting the Scriptures to fit a meaning that only exists in his own troubled brain.

The Schools, When the War is Over.

That the world as a whole will enter upon quite a new regime when peace has been made is a generally accepted idea. There will be changes in half the departments of daily life, and these, in all likelihood, will extend as far as the schools at Home. Obviously the old geography primers and atlases can be thrown away as useless; but will not alterations go farther than this? What about German as a class subject? Either to part with it or to keep it for its literary value or else because they would ultimately need it in business. Of course nothing canlessen the worth, intellectually, of the German language, but, as regards more practical purposes, one is quite prepared to see it badly "left." As far back as ten years ago we have heard Germans express surprise at English people's learning their tongue. "Why do you trouble," they would ask, "when English is understood all over the world?" Even in those days German stood no possible chance of ever becoming a world-language, and now it seems as though it would be ignored altogether. Is it possible that the schools at Home may think it advisable to substitute Russian, which is certainly going to be of more commercial importance in the future than German?

Straying Ponies.

In a paragraph which we published on Monday, reference was made to a pony which was straying about on the main thoroughfare in Kowloon, without any attendant, and which caused considerable obstruction to traffic. That is only one of many similar cases which might be mentioned; for, since the appearance of the public garriss across the harbour, it has been a fairly common sight to see ponies straying about the peninsula. It seems that these animals are often turned out to "graze" on waste plots of land, from which, in the absence of anyone to look after them, they stray on to the roadways. Nobody will begrudge the ponies their feed of grass, for some of the poor specimens seen in the public conveyances need it badly enough; but the animals should be kept under control, which they certainly are not at present. A few prosecutions might prove effective in checking this public danger.

SPORTING EVENT.

South Wales Borderers to Play Football.

We are informed that the regiment that played such a prominent part in the attack on Tsingtau, the South Wales Borderers, will put forward a team to play a Hongkong team on Saturday afternoon next, the proceeds of the game being for the Prince of Wales Fund.

This match, should it materialise, is worthy of all the local support it can obtain and it is hoped that the great Fund will benefit much by the effort.

DAY BY DAY.

FEW PEOPLE, RICH OR POOR, MAKE THE MOST OF WHAT THEY POSSESS. IN THEIR ANXIETY TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF MEANS FOR FUTURE ENJOYMENT, THEY ARE TOO APT TO LOSE SIGHT OF THE CAPABILITY OF THEM FOR THE PRESENT.—Bunt.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-day.

European Mail.—Closed to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 8.11-16d.

Practice Match.
The Rugby match which was fixed for last night appears to have resolved itself into a practice game.

Alleged Embezzlement.
A Chinese shopkeeper has reported to the police that his accountant has embezzled \$2,200 and absconded.

Too Much Opium.
A Chinese has been removed to the hospital by another Chinese. It is alleged that he attempted to take his life by an overdose of opium.

Auction.
To-morrow afternoon Mr. G. P. Lammett is selling by auction at Alveston Terrace, Peel Street, valuable household furniture and a collection of antique china.

Wuchow Infected.
By a Proclamation contained in a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday, His Excellency the Governor proclaims Wuchow a place at which an infectious disease prevails.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.
We are informed by Mr. E. M. Raymond, Secretary of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, that a telegram has been received to the effect that the Shanghai Stock Exchange opened this morning for cash transactions and all outstanding accounts only.

Nubia's Cargo.
The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Nubia included 595 packages of tea, 150 bales of waste silk and 300 bales of canvas for London; 125 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 30 bales of raw silk for Lyons; and 75 bales of raw silk for Marseilles.

Straying Goats.
At the Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Norain Singh, a watchman, was charged with allowing three goats to stray on Crown land, and do damage to trees planted by the Botanical and Forestry Department. A fine of \$4 was imposed, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

Banishment of No Avail.
Two previous convictions were proved against a Chinese who was charged to-day with stealing a plank from a wood yard at Yau-mat. The man was banished on Nov. 16, 1909, and his term of banishment was only completed shortly before the alleged theft.

Qualifying for Banishment.
A Chinese charged by Inspector Gerrard with the theft of a plank of wood, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, was reported to have had one previous conviction. Asked why the man had not been banished, the Inspector said that the man had not had two convictions within twelve months, which would justify his banishment. Priener was awarded one month's hard labour and four hours' strokes.

Bound Over.
Yesterday morning, at the Police Court, Mr. Green, of the Forestry and Botanical Department, charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of pine and brushwood, which was found in his marshes. It was explained that the wood came from trees which had been cut down by the military authorities in connection with the defence of the colony. Mr. Hazeland bound the defendant over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment if called upon.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GOOD NEWS ALL ROUND.

Some Hard Blows for the Enemy.

Since yesterday's notes were penned a regular sheet of news has come through from the several centres of war, and with-out exception the tale that is told is of a nature to inspire us in the belief of the eventual overthrow of the forces operating against the Allies. The incidents covered deal with activities in the field, overhead, and at sea—all efforts turning out advantageously to the Allies. Leaving aside for the moment the land fighting, Britishers have cause for elation at the success of our naval and aerial forces, which resulted in one of the enemy's submarines being sent to the bottom and considerable destruction being wrought on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. Submarine U18 paid the penalty of the over-curious in her risky venture towards the coast of Scotland, where she found one of our patrol boats sufficiently vigilant to butt into her with such unhappy effects that she soon gave up the ghost. A few ventures of this sort may put an end to the German policy of naval pin-pricks.

Our Airmen.

That was splendid work which the British aviators did in dropping a few solid arguments from overhead on to the Zeppelin factory. The flight was made from France and, as to the distance flown to carry out the attack, it may be mentioned that Friedrichshafen is just about one hundred miles from the French frontier, as the crow flies. Hitherto the aerial factor in the war has been largely concerned in reconnaissance, and the direction of artillery fire, and it has been long since established that in these respects the British airmen have shown a marked superiority over the enemy. Now we are beginning to show the Germans that our machines have a capacity for destruction too. And we are proving that capacity in a very practical manner, for one blow such as that delivered at the Zeppelin works is worth more than a thousand directed against historic buildings in Paris, just as the wrecking of the airship shed is an infinitely more damaging accomplishment than the killing of a few harmless Parisian women and children. The skill and daring with which this raid was carried out must fill every Britisher with admiration at the efficiency of this new wing of warfare of ours.

The Routed Austrians.

While the Russians are up against a stiff task in coping with the Germans in Poland, where the enemy has been very largely reinforced, they continue to administer hard blows to the poor Austrians, who have once again lost a flock of 5,000 men, who have been taken prisoners to swell the ranks of the huge masses previously taken. Not only have the Russians one army in front of the Austrians, but they have also victorious forces on their flank. The Austrian Armies are now completely shattered, and it looks as if nothing can stop the onward advance of the Czar's forces.

German Losses.

Turning to the western theatre of war, the recent inactivity of the Germans is now fully explained in the terrible losses which they have sustained in operating against the Allies' Left Wing. We are told that after one attack in the vicinity of Ypres no fewer than 1,200 dead Germans were counted before a trench 500 yards long. That will give some idea of the terrible slaughter which our forces have been inflicting on the enemy. No wonder if, in face of such sacrifices, the spirit is being knocked out of the Kaiser's men. Since their first bolt was shot, the Germans have accomplished nothing which really helps them in the object which they have in view—namely to hack their way to victory through the ranks of the Allies. The bombardment of a few towns, such as Ypres, Rheims and Soissons, does not much aid them. The point is that they cannot strike hard and swiftly, and every day the Allied troops have less and less respect for the enemy's fighting capacities.

LATE MR. J. L. CHALMERS.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

At the Protestant Cemetery, yesterday evening, the burial took place of the late Mr. J. L. Chalmers. Notwithstanding the very bad weather, there was a fair number of people present at the interment, including many Chinese. The Rev. T. W. Pearce performed the last rites, and amongst the mourners were Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Davidson, Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. A. H. F. Edwards, Assistant; Mr. L. A. Byworth, Chief Tide-surveyor; Mr. D. MacLennan, Tide-surveyor; and Mr. W. G. Pitcairn, coast staff. There were numerous floral tributes, quite a number coming from Shanghai, where deceased succumbed.

R. H. K. Y. C.

Arrangements for the Championship Races.

We are informed that at a meeting of the Sailing Committee of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held on Monday evening the following Club Championship race fixtures were arranged:—

Handicap Class.

Saturday, 28th November, 1914.
Course No. 4. Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock (P), Channel Rock (P); Distance 8½ miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. High water 6.51 p.m.

Saturday, 12th December, 1914.
Course No. 8. Lyemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance 9.2 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. High water 5.22 p.m.

Saturday, 19th December, 1914.
Course No. 24. North Fairway Buoy (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S). Distance 10.1 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m. Low water 6.02 p.m.

Handicaps.

Dione.....Scratch.
La Linda.....10 seconds per mile.
Rolla.....10 " "
Kathleen.....30 " "
Colleen.....35 " "
Dorothea.....40 " "
Ayesha.....50 " "

One Design Class.

Saturday, 28th November, 1914.
Course No. 38. Channel Rock (P), Cust Rock (P), Channel Rock (S); Distance 6.9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m.

Saturday, 12th December, 1914.
Course No. 37. Channel Rock (P), Cust Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S). Distance 7.7 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m.

Saturday 19th December, 1914.
Course: North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S). Distance 8.45 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m.

Ailsa, Allannah, Bonito, Daphne and Halcyon:—All scratch.

Cruisers.

Sunday, 13th December, 1914.
Course No. 10. Lyemun Beacon (P), North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S), Channel Rock (S); Distance 16.38 miles. Preparatory gun 9.55 a.m. Starting gun, 10 a.m. High Water 5.55 p.m.

La Cigale allows 2 mins. per mile.

Miranda, scratch.

Openone receives 5 secs. per mile.

Snipe " 5 " "

Queen Bee " 30 " "

Erin " 1 min. " "

Iris " 1 " " "

Scotengden " 2 " " "

Dorothy II " 2 " " "

Tuttan " 4 " " "

Ilora " 5 " " "

Rearrangement of the Handicaps will be considered after each race.

Kiangnan Dockyard.

The three icebreakers which have been built by the Kiangnan Dock, Shanghai, have been completed and two of them, the Marksmen and Engineer, left for Vladivostok, proceeding under their own steam. The third vessel, the Melling, which is intended for service in Chinwangtao harbour for the Kailan Mining Administration, will shortly be handed over.

DEATH OF MRS. READER HARRIS.

It is with extreme regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Reader Harris, wife of Mr. M. Reader Harris, and daughter of Sir William Wilkinson, H.B.M. Consul General at Hankow, which occurred in England on Monday.

A few weeks ago a cable was received in the Colony, stating that the voyage here of Mr. and Mrs. Reader Harris and their children was postponed because Mrs. Reader Harris was ill; but it was not then thought that her illness was of a serious nature. Later on, however, a telegram was received stating that she died on the 23rd inst., the cause of death not being mentioned. It is a pathetic circumstance that the deceased lady's father, who had recently arrived in Hongkong from the North, had arranged to stay here with his brother, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, for the express purpose of seeing his daughter and grandchildren, whose arrival in the Colony, very shortly, he had been expecting. He is, of course, still here, and for him, the bereaved husband and other relatives the sympathy of the whole Colony will be felt. The deceased lady was well known in the social life of Hongkong, and her death deprives many residents of a dear and charming friend.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully being in possession of 3,400 doses of morphine in excess of the number of doses legally permitted, at 6, Yee Lung Lane.

Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended.

The prisoner was remanded in \$2,000 bail until to-morrow.

THE GEIER.

How She was Cornered at Honolulu.

Honolulu, October 16.—When half of the amount of coal that could be allowed her under international law had been taken aboard, the German gunboat Geier, which put in here yesterday, suddenly halted operations last night. It is generally expected that the warship will be interned here until the end of the war.

The Geier came from Tsingtau, and reached here in company of the German steamer Lookson, which had been impressed into service as a collier. Inasmuch as there are no longer any open German coaling ports in the Pacific, the Geier would have been allowed 300 tons of coal here, or enough to take her to the nearest German port.

The Shinyo Maru, the big Japanese liner of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, will journey from this port to San Francisco conveyed by two Japanese warships, according to Japanese newspaper extras in this city.

The German gunboat Geier, from Tsingtau, China, arrived here to-day, 24 hours in advance of the Shinyo Maru.

The Geier came into port accompanied by the North German Lloyd merchantman Lookson, which was commandeered by the warship and forced to give it coal on its sixty-day trip from China. The gunboat's engines are reported to be in a very bad condition.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Victoria Theatre is fortunate in having secured such a uniformly good set of pictures as those shown for the first time last night. The main attraction is a Danish film: "The Black Band," a long three-part story of the heroism of a young groom who rescues the daughter of his employer from a dangerous gang of brigands. The horsemanship displayed in this picture is especially fine, and the end of the story is dramatic in the extreme. "A Sister's Devotion" is also of a sensational and exciting character, the other films: "Triumph Elope-ment," "Neway" and "The Tramp," and "The Judgment of Solomon" all being comic and particularly bright in character. The present programme continues till Friday.

AMERICA SHOULD HELP ALLIES.

Professor Elliot Says Germany Has Violated All Rights of Nations.

Boston, October 15.—The United States would have to give the French and English help against the Germans and Austrians if the Allies should find themselves exhausted in the present war, according to Professor Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, at the banquet of the Business Women's Club to night.

The speaker declared Germany guilty of breaking contracts and other serious charges. He told his audience that, after all, neutrality in the hearts of United States citizens is impossible.

Dr. Elliot held his audience spell-bound with a vivid presentation of the situation of the war between Germany and the Allies. He expressed himself frankly and openly upon the position that this country should hold now and eventually with regard to the warring nations.

The distinguished educator told his hearers that as business women, they are in a favourable position to realise just what is meant and implied by the phrase "sanctity of contract."

Contracts are Broken. "To the desperate disappointment of Americans," he continued, "one of the most civilised nations in Europe declared by its acts that a Treaty meant nothing to it. She regarded this sacred matter of contract as no more than a scrap of paper. She led her forces into little Belgium and made it well-nigh extinct."

"With Germany, might made right. She made a violent attack on the weaker, because it was the shortest, the easiest way. What a blow this was to our idea of mercy, to our conception of the progress of man from a barbarian to a civilised, fair, merciful being. We had hoped that the methods of war were capable of amelioration, but this war has blown all those hopes to the winds."

All Hopes Shattered. "All our hopes were shattered by Germany's action. All our American ideas of the right of life, liberty, property, happiness were nullified by this nation, which is led by a ruler who has an archaic idea of his powers and of his relation to the world."

"Germany has shown us that in the most advanced nation, so far as science is concerned, there is no place for mercy, no place for goodwill, and that hatred takes the place of good motives. The present German philosophy stands on 'might makes right'." "There is without doubt a justifiable objection on the part of Americans against this philosophy of which Germany now makes use. Our ideas are irreconcilable to it. There is a gulf that cannot be lessened between the American and German sentiment."

Two Freest Nations. Dr. Elliot declared that the Allies are composed of two of the freest nations in the world, allied with another military power. To France and England, he argued, we are greatly indebted. It was France, he said, to whom the whole world was indebted for what Carlisle called "The celestial, infernal phenomenon which blew all about the world."

It was this idea that emphasised that to the people belong the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When this country was in need, Dr. Elliot showed France was ever ready to help and, above all, France is ever chivalrous, fair and merciful.

Too Easy. Harry—"Marry me and your smallest wishes will always be fulfilled."

Carrie—"I am able to do that myself. What I want is a man who will gratify my biggest wishes."

Improvement on Nature. At the orphan asylum the childless Mrs. Hathiway, who had selected an infant for adoption, suddenly showed trepidation.

"Will I have to keep the baby if it doesn't suit my husband?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Of course you won't have to keep it," responded the accommodating matron. "You can bring the kid back and exchange it any time. We're not arbitrary, like the clerk."—Judge.

WAR ITEMS.

Kaiser Shines with Happiness.

Rome, October 12.—The famous Berlin painter von Behr, who has just seen the Kaiser, says His Majesty is in the highest spirits. His pride in his army is so great, the artist said, that it shines through his eyes, which are phosphorescent with happiness. Both the Kaiser and the German Chancellor, who is accompanying him at the front, are certain of victory. They spoke about changing the map of Europe after the war.

Official Loss of Prussian Armies.

London, October 13.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Renter despatch from Amsterdam. The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergians.

Loyal Basuto Natives.

London, October 12.—Griffith, the far-mount chief of Basuto-land, a British colonial possession in South Africa, has offered to levy a tax of one shilling on each Basuto as a contribution to the funds being raised in England for the relief of the sufferers from the war. The government announces that his offer has been "gratefully accepted." A levy such as that proposed by Chief Griffith would swell the relief fund by approximately £20,000 as the total native population of Basuto-land, according to the census of 1911, was 404,507.

Kaiser on Battlefield Tour.

London, October 19.—The Kaiser was in Brussels for a few hours last Tuesday. He came from Luxembourg, lunched and then dashed off again to some other part of the battlefield.

Roumania Decides to Stay Neutral.

London, October 18.—That Roumania will remain neutral in the European war was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by King Ferdinand and attended by representatives of all parties, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin. Members of the American Red Cross are said to have arrived in Budapest yesterday.

Girls Dig Trenches.

London, October 18.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches."

Germans Bombard Belgian Lightship.

Amsterdam, October 18, via London.—The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* says it learns from Flushing that on Saturday evening 8 o'clock the Germans bombarded the Belgian lightship from the pier at Zeelbrugge. The crew left the lightship, the newspaper says, and later were picked up by the Dutch warship *Atlas* and landed at Flushing. The lightship is now without a crew.

90 Per Cent. of Men in Europe Fighting.

Paris, October 12.—Ninety per cent. of the male population of Europe, according to a press estimate made, is now bearing arms. Making the Balkan war as a basis for calculation, the casualties in the present war approximate 650,000 killed and 2,300,000 wounded.

Austria Cedes Land.

Stockholm, October 18.—The reported negotiations between Austria and Italy, according to diplomatic despatches, are on the point of being successfully terminated. In exchange for the definite neutrality of Italy, Austria will cede her Trientine and permit the permanent occupation by Italy of Valona.

German Losses at Augustow.

London, October 18.—The German losses in killed and wounded in the fighting around Augustow since September 25 numbers 10,000, according to a Petrograd special to the *Times*. The Russians buried 18,000 Germans during their advance through the forest, the despatch adds.

The Splendour of Belgium.

The following is by Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the *Illustrated London News*:—The action of Belgium gives her a claim on something beyond pity or even gratitude—a claim on our intel-

lectual honour beyond anything that even suffering could extort. She had faith in our policy almost before we had one. She answered for our truth and virtue before we answered ourselves. For one awful hour she found herself alone in Europe. And she answered right. In that enormous circle of silence the first shot from Liege was the answer of Christendom. That little country, with its pattern of bright fields as tidy as a chess-board, with its medley of mediæval cities as carved and quaint as the chess-men, found somewhere in itself, and by itself, the voice of two thousand years—

Through me no friend shall meet his doom; Here, while I live, no foe finds room.

Many Zeppelins Destroyed.

In spite of official German denials, a large number of Zeppelins have been destroyed since the beginning of the war—two by the English aviators' raid on Dusseldorf—and Count Zeppelin has received orders to replace them as soon as possible, writes a *Daily Mail* correspondent from Geneva. At Friedrichshafen a double "crew" of skilled men are working day and night to complete two very powerful Zeppelins. At Dusseldorf and at Hamburg new works, it is stated, are being hastily constructed for the building of more airships, under the personal supervision of Count Zeppelin. Swiss and Italian military authorities, however, declare that the Zeppelin has failed in its capacity as a scout; while its bomb-throwing has had no military effect. The less expensive aeroplanes have proved very useful so far in the war.

Yacht Seized.

The racing yacht *Germania*, owned by Lieut. Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp gun works of Germany, has been ordered to be detained by the British Prize Court. The yacht was sent to England to participate in the Cowes regatta.

German Trade.

"Discussing the German trade reports for August, the *Vossische Zeitung* says that these show how the German foreign trade has been affected by the war, or rather by the British method of carrying on the war. Imports in the month of August were \$129,399,000, as compared with \$137,651,000 in the same month of the preceding year, a decrease of only \$8,000,000. But the exports fell from \$187,900,000 to \$110,338,000, a decrease of \$77,562,000, or 40 per cent. The balance now shows, instead of an export surplus of \$59,000,000 in August, 1913, an import surplus of \$19,000,000."

The Censorship and American Newspapers.

London, Oct. 18.—Sir Stanley Buckmaster, director of the official press bureau, during a conference to-day with American newspapermen, assured them that the British censors would write nothing in despatches which was not put there by the authors of the messages. He said that extracts from London papers which already had been censored could be cabled.

Official reports from Germany will be permitted to go through to America unchanged, unless they seem to reflect unfairly and untruthfully on the Allies other than England. This stand is taken on the ground of fairness to the brothers in arms of the British. The press bureau is willing, Sir Stanley said, to permit the readers of the American newspapers to have the same basis for opinion as the readers of the London papers.

22 Germans Arrested as Spies.

London, Oct. 18.—The police have found, at Willesden, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested twenty-two Germans. The premises were being used by O. G. Roeder, a German music publisher, as a factory. They command several important railroad junctions.

The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French Government.

Dover (via London), Oct. 18.—A German spy, in a Belgian uniform and with a Red Cross badge in his possession, was arrested last night among the Belgian refugees.

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THE BELGIAN SOLDIER.

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Before it fades I would like to record my impression of the Belgian soldier as I have seen him, day after day, through the two months ending with the fall of Antwerp.

I have seen him on every kind of duty and off, on the roads, in *cabarets*, in camp and barracks, on the march, in trenches, fighting from behind all sorts of cover or from none; on foot, on bicycles, mounted proudly on his automobile, or running behind his gun-team of dogs, each dog pulling and barking as if it would tear the whole German army to pieces. I have seen him wounded on battle-fields, by the roadside and in hospitals; I have seen him in the later days at Antwerp—brought back from the forts and from those terrible advanced trenches unharmed, but, from sheer exhaustion, in almost more serious plight than any of his comrades whom the shells had hit. And I have seen him dead.

As a result there has grown up in me an extraordinary affection for him. Greater, even, than my admiration of his careless courage is my liking for the man. For all his manhood he has so much of the child in him; he is such a chatterbox, and so full of laughter, and never as his laugh and badinage so quick as when he has the sternest work on hand. Unhappily, mud-bespattered, hungry, so tired that he can hardly walk or lift his rifle to his shoulder, he will bear himself with a gallant gaiety which, I think, is quite his own and is altogether fascinating.

As time goes on, perhaps, it will be the faces of the dead and wounded that will live most clearly in the memory, but at present the pictures of the Belgian soldier which stand out sharpest are less lugubrious and more commonplace.

I walked one day back towards Antwerp, along that awful road which ran by Contich and Warloos to Wuehem. Daily along that road the German shells fell nearer to the city, so that whenever one went out to the place that he had visited yesterday he was likely to find himself disagreeably surprised. One day I found myself (I would not have been there had I known it) perhaps a mile inside the range of the enemy's guns. A Red Cross car had dropped me and picked up wounded men instead, and there was nothing for it but to walk back along the road.

Along the road, from the foremost trenches, came a dozen Belgian soldiers, just relieved after 24 hours of what, it is difficult to describe otherwise than as Hell. Maddled from head to heel, they could hardly drag their feet along, and I walked with the last straggler of the little band, while the stragglers with its long-drawn scream—*whew-ew-ew-ew!*—broke on either side of us.

At every *whew-ew-ew-ew* which came too near I dived for cover. If there was no friendly wall or tree trunk at hand, the ditch beside the road was always there. And every time I dived my companion stood in the middle of the road and shook with laughter—not unkindly, but in the

utmost friendliness and good humour—waiting till I rejoined him and we resumed our walk.

A little man, shockingly bedraggled, worn out almost to the point of collapse, utterly indifferent to his own danger and taking a huge, childlike delight in my care for my personal safety, the picture of him, as he stood and laughed all alone in the bare road amid the bartering shells, seems to me curiously typical of the whole Belgian army.

Another picture also—a composite photograph—I shall never forget. It is the same man—sometimes blonde, sometimes dark, but always the same smallish man—as, on picket duty, he stops you to examine your papers. He does not understand the papers in the least. The British passport begins with the words: "We, Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom."

Sternly he wrinkles his brow over the formidable document, earnestly trying to do his duty. At last, "Votre nom, Edouard Gru-e-e?" he asks. You explain that you wish that it was and call attention to the place where your own insignificant name is mentioned lower down. To his immense relief he has mastered the central fact, namely, that you are English. And his face lights up with the smile which one has come to know so well; a smile of real pleasure and good will.

Sometimes he speaks a word of English, and with what pride he uses it! "All right! Good night." "How do?" And you go on into the night feeling that you are leaving a friend behind whom you would like to stop and talk to. And he, you know, has been cheered in his lonely duty by the mere contact with an ally.—*Times*.

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A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police.

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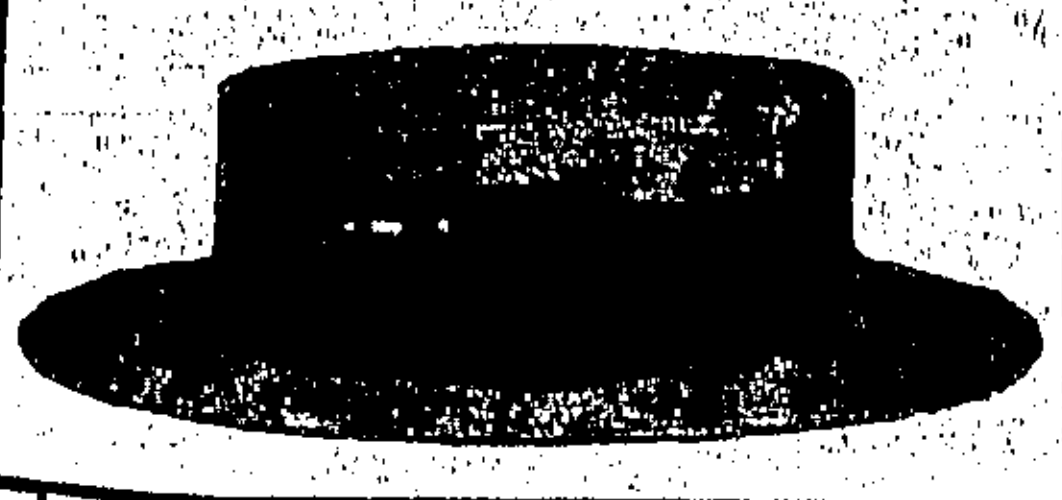
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. **Yokohama Maru** Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 TUES., 1st Dec. at noon. **Awa Maru** Capt. Hori T. 12,500 TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Tango Maru** Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. **Nikko Maru** Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 WED., 13th Jan. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. **Kawachi Maru** Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 THURS., 17th Dec. **Hakushika Maru** Capt. T. 5,000 WEDNES., 9th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. **Kawachi Maru** Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 SATURDAY, 28th Nov. **Rangoon Maru** Capt. Nomura T. 7,000 MONDAY, 30th Nov.

KOBE. **Nikko Maru** Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m. **Iyo Maru** Capt. Hirase T. 12,500 FRI., 4th Dec. at 11 a.m.

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Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Asuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	2nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	23rd May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

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Timanook	SHAI	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Titaroom	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tikibodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tijpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	2nd Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haichang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 29th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Arrived at San Francisco. Although it had been estimated for several days past that yesterday would be one of the big days for the port, it is necessary, says a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner, to turn to the official figures of cargo totals in order really to determine what a red letter day in shipping it was. Never before in the history of transpacific shipping have the totals loomed so large. The figures concern the three liners as follows: Tenyo Maru, from the Orient, with a \$1,000,000 cargo and gold to the value of \$850,000; the Sonoma, from Australia, with a \$500,000 cargo, and, last and greatest of all, the Pacific Mail Steamship Mongolia, from the Orient, with \$2,500,000 in gold coin, raw and manufactured silk worth \$3,228,400 and other cargo to the value of \$1,500,000. The steamship officials submitting these figures have supplied the most conservative estimate possible, yet the total amounts to \$12,500,000. In tonnage the Sonoma had 4,000 tons, the Tenyo 6,500 tons and the Mongolia 14,000 tons, or a combined total of practically 25,000 tons. The number of passengers on the three steamers also was large. The total was 1,180 persons in all classes. The Mongolia carried off the highest honours with 768, the Tenyo had 203 and the Sonoma brought 200. The latter portion of the passage was interesting to the passengers, who enjoyed a real race from Honolulu. The Mongolia had a start, but Captain Emery Rice came along at the regulation rate and did not attempt to beat any records. Captain J. H. Trask of the Sonoma drove his engines a bit and managed to catch and pass the Mongolia and anchor off Meigs wharf about two hours before Captain Rice. The customs and immigration officers really had an opportunity to keep busy and every man whose day off was scheduled for yesterday, reported for duty. It was late at night before the baggage of the 238 passengers on the Mongolia had been disposed of. The Japanese liner Tenyo Maru, Captain Ernest Bent, steamed into port at daylight yesterday, 11 days 8 hours and 14 minutes after leaving Yokohama. The fast time was possible because Captain Bent came direct via the great circle route. If it had not been for the interference of the weather, the big liner would have made even better time and probably would have broken the record from Japan to this port. Eight days before the barometer dropped to 28.23, and the next day it rose again to normal and the storm broke forth. For forty-eight hours, the gale raged from all points of the compass and then cold, clear weather resulted. This delayed the ship for enough hours to spoil what would have been the best record ever made. It is about three months since the Tenyo was in port. For a period of 49 days 15 hours and 29 minutes "to be exact" the vessel was laid up at Nagasaki undergoing repairs. Thoroughly overhauled down to the turbines, Bent said that his command is like a new ship. There were 41 first cabin, 41 second cabin passengers and 128 Asiatics in the steerage.

Waterproofing Canals. The operations now being carried out in the Punjab in connection with the water-proofing of canals are still in an experimental stage, and their extension on any large scale will necessarily depend upon the measure of success which attends these experiments and upon the degree of economy with which they can be carried out. It has therefore been impressed on all officers entrusted with the carrying out of the experiments that not only is it essential that the work of waterproofing should be carried out in a thoroughly sound manner but that the strictest economy in execution should be observed. If it should be found that the expenditure involved is out of all proportion to the advantages likely to be secured the idea of waterproofing will perforce have to be abandoned.—Indian Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Clippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAPE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
 For Steamship On
 S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama Yatsing* Thur., 26th Nov. at noon
 S'hai, Moji & Kobe Namsang* Sat., 28th Nov. at 4 light
 MANILA Yuenang* Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
 SANDAKAN Maungang* Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
 KOBE & M. j. Fooshing* Sun., 29th Nov. at 4 light
 S'PORE, Pang & C'outa Fooksang* Tue., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
 S'hai, Moji & Kobe Kwongsang* Thur., 3rd Dec. at 4 light
 SANDAKAN Hinsang* Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
 MANILA Loongsang* Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
 S'PORE, Pang & C'outa Onsang* Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kuisang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For Steamers. Date of Departure
 LONDON & HULL Merionethshire 29th Dec.
 LONDON Radnorshire 19th Jan.
 TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.
 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE Glenroy 26th Nov.
 TACOMA & PLAND VIA HONOLULU
 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE Clengyle 6th Jan.
 TACOMA & PLAND

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS-taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

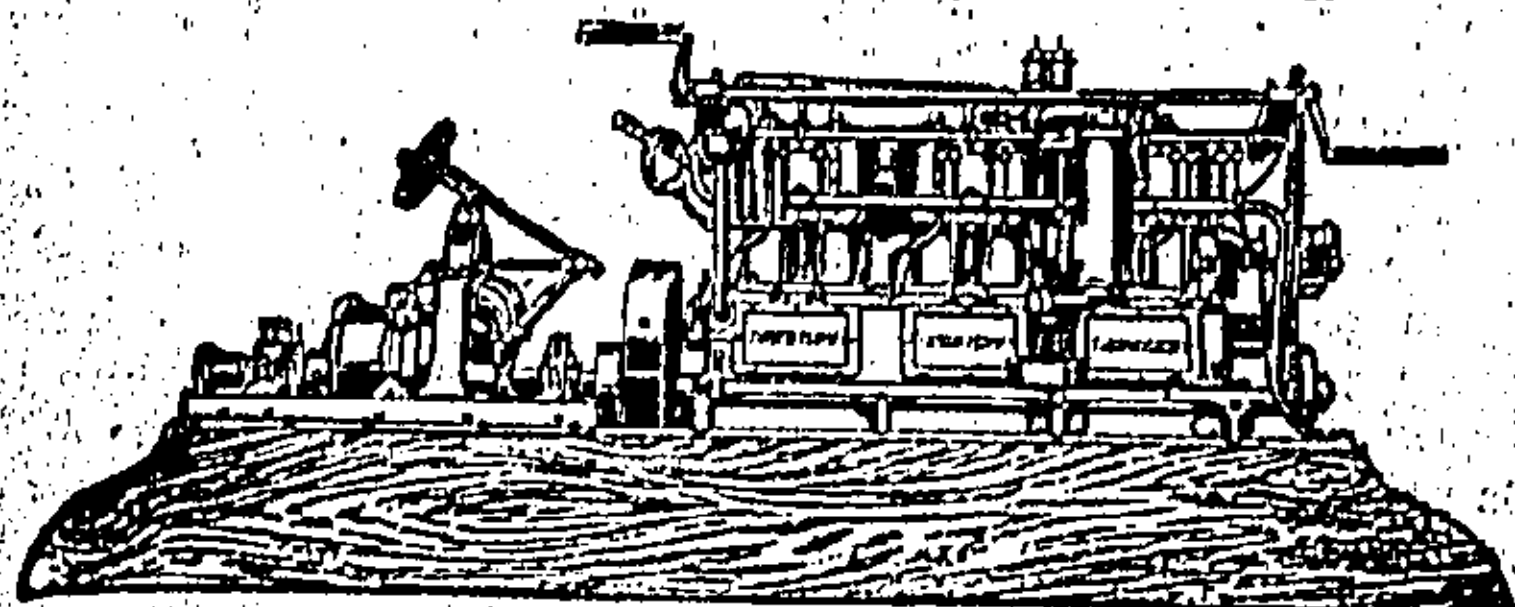
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellors	P. & O.	25, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports	Australien	M. M.	1, Dec.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5, Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O.S.K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1, Dec.
Via B.O. & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
Ports via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
Victoria, B.O., & Tacoma, etc.	B. L. L.	P. M. Co.	11, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	P'iyuan	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

D'goa Bay, D'ban, East L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L. L.	25, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Yet-hing	J. M. Co.	26, Nov.
Sardakan	M-usang	J. M. Co.	37, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	29, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Leost	M. M.	1, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherib n, etc	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijmanoeck	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila on the 21st instant and was despatched from that port for Hongkong on Tuesday, the 24th instant making her due to arrive here Thursday, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Newlyn, Br. s. s. 2,484, Charles Clarke, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst., Coal—Order.
 Seattle Maru, Jap. s. s. 3,832, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.
 Derwent, Br. s. s. 1,552, Y. Jenkins, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst., Rice—Order.
 Rubi, Am. s. s. 1,408, J. Miller, 19th inst.—Saigon, 15th inst., Rice—S. T. & Co.
 Maungang, Br. s. s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 20th inst.—Balkpapan, 10th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.
 Phuyen, Fr. s. s. 1,246, L. Ribault, 20th inst.—15th inst., Rice—Chinese.
 Daiten Maru, Maru, Jap. s. s. 4,555, W. Nakamura, 20th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 15th inst., Gen.—Chinese.
 Anhui, Br. s. s. 1,253, Eedy, 21st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
 Tjilatjap, Dut. s. s. 3,859, Schorbeck, 20th inst.—Balkpapan, 10th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.
 Ceylon Maru, Jap. s. s. 3,142, M. Shinabe, 21st inst.—Japan, 16th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Colombo Maru, Jap. s. s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st inst.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.
 Yokohama Maru, Jap. s. s. 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 22nd inst.—Shanghai 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Fooksang, Br. 1,587, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd inst.—Moji, 16th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Pirton, Br. s. s. 3,240, Roberts, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 14th inst., Coal—Admiralty.
 Antiochus, Br. s. s. 5,037, Flynn, 22nd inst.—Liverpool, 10th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Yingchow, Br. s. s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Kueichow, Br. s. s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd inst.—Chefoo, 17th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Loksang, Br. s. s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd inst.—Honkoku, 18th inst., Salt—J. M. & Co.
 Takasag, Br. s. s. 999, W. McClure, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Jade, Fr. s. s. 285, J. Pannier, 24th inst.—Haiphong, 20th inst., Rice—W. Jack.
 Yatsing, Br. s. s. 1,480, P. E. Jarrett, 24th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Yuenang, Br. s. s. 1,128, Tough, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Tjibini, Dut. s. s. 3,018, W. H. Lop, 24th inst.—Java, 15th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.
 Tjiliwong, Dut. s. s. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th inst.—Java, 16th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI"

From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are

herby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 5th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

HE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU"

leaving arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are herby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 30th November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL,"

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 11th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT QUAY RAILING TIDES	HEIGHT OF TIDE	HEIGHT OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	140' top bottom	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	140' top bottom	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210'	140' top bottom	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	120'	60'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
TALKOK-TSUI					
Competition Dock	450'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	450'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Leisure Dock	450'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"

HEAL OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

H. M. DYER & Co., 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 5

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.

GERMAN OFFICER'S DIARY:

Impartial Account of the
Huns' Atrocities.

The following extracts from a diary found on a German officer on a recent battlefield are communicated to the *Globe* by the Press Bureau for publication:—

August 9.—Near Gouvy (Belgium, N.E. of Houffalize). I learn that our losses in the assault on Liege were something like 1,800 men.

August 11.—Our mobilisation money and pay were given us in notes.

August 14.—The Grossenhain Hussars (King Albert's Own) brought us the news announced in Dresden papers that the 49th Brigade (the writer's own brigade) had been badly cut up. And we haven't had a sight of the enemy.

August 15.—I went into the village to requisition a dictionary, but I couldn't get one.

I was astonished to find so much still left to requisition, especially butter, considering that the 177th Regiment had gone through in front of us. I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the King's Secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first and then had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy. Magnificent furniture, silk and even china. Things which happen when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting.

August 20.—We marched to Achen (in the direction of Dinant). The men are not accustomed to long marches yet; I should like to take them under fire even after 20 kilometres (12 miles).

August 23.—Night alarm. A house was set on fire, probably to disclose our position to the enemy. A spy was caught and shot. We marched to Liege, but after passing Dinant the column went astray. We had to return on our tracks. Our men came back and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get on any further as the villagers were shooting at us from every house.

We shot the whole lot—sixteen of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time. The six-inch howitzers succeeded in getting into position, and in twenty shots reduced the village of Bouvignes to ruins. The 8th Company then entered the village. We took up a position in a house overlooking the Meuse. At the door I stepped over the body of the owner.

The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs. The losses in our regiment (thirty killed and many wounded) were caused chiefly by villagers who shot at us from the houses.

The men were absolutely mad at this sneaking way of fighting. They wanted to burn everything, and they succeeded, too, in setting light to several houses. In the afternoon our artillery fairly sprinkled the principal buildings in the place the whole length of the village with incendiary shells. It was a marvellous sight, the high ground from Dinant to Leffe (?) overlooking the Meuse all in flames. Every building was burning. The reflection of the fire made the waters of the Meuse run red as blood. It was almost as light as day, and helped our sappers to build a bridge.

The Division crossed the Meuse. You never saw such disorder.

We were in the middle of an artillery column, marching on Somme. It was a plateau without any cover. The French scheme was not at all bad.

August 28.—We marched to Nismes. After passing Merlemont we came to Villers-en-Pagno. The inhabitants had warned the French of the arrival of our troops by a signal from the church tower. The enemy's guns opened on us and killed and wounded quite a few. So in the evening we set fire to the village; the priest and some of the inhabitants were shot. We passed through Pettigny and Couvin. Couvin had been partially looted. We reached Bruly and crossed the Belgian frontier.

The villages all round were burning. We billeted at Gue d'Ossus, the first French village set on fire.

The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop the villages being burnt and the inhabitants shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus was apparently set on fire without cause.

At Leffe apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. We marched on Merlemont. No dinner, no bivouac. We lay down by the roadside. When morning came the Major had the bright idea of sending for some straw.

August 29th.—Off at 3 a.m., almost in total darkness. The other side of Dinant was one line of fire. There was a panic; stopped us. The whole edge of the wood was one line of fire. There was a panic; everybody gave orders, and nobody thought of telling us to lie down. There was a shocking mess, shots in every direction. I wouldn't live through those moments again for worlds. At last the captain managed to get a few men together to form a firing line.

We were being shot at by friend and foe. It was a grave error on the part of the Staff to start the regiment on a night march after three tiring days. It was dawn before we could resume our march. Suddenly firing began again. There was nothing to be seen but bushes, behind which the Turks were very cunningly hidden. The enemy has been remarkably well trained in making use of the ground.

The fighting stopped; our left flank could not get on; our right wing, on the other hand, covered by the 8th Company on its flank, pushed forward rapidly. It was an awful fight. We had the sun in our eyes. We had to cross ground that had been systematically prepared for defence, with wire entanglements, &c. We got on to some high ground about 1,000 metres from Launois, when our own artillery opened fire on us. Some shells burst only 40 metres away from us; it wasn't a bit nice. Our machine gun company suffered heavily from our own shells, unfortunately. Several officers were wounded.

The enemy makes almost too good use of the ground, with the result that he shoots too high. Bullets were always whistling round us without our being able to see the enemy even with an excellent pair of glasses. The most disagreeable part of the fighting was undoubtedly the enemy's artillery salvoes. Even when they don't hit, the fire has a great moral effect, as the ghastly noise of the shell always causes a momentary check. We marched to Villers le Tourneur. The division bivouacked; all the villages in the neighbourhood were blazing, as our artillery had set them on fire to protect us against attacks.

August 30.—We seized Anboncourt. We are in a terribly tight place, as we have pushed forward much too quickly.

September 1.—We marched to

Rethel. The burning of this place was dreadful. All the little houses with wooden beams in their roofs, and their stacks of furniture, fed the flames to the full. The Aisne was only a feeble protection; the sparks were soon carried over to the other side. Next day the town was nothing but a heap of ashes.

September 3.—Still at Rethel, on guard over prisoners. The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere, and beautiful silk, but in what a state!... Good God! Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left in full after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks, even the safes have been attacked.

In a solicitor's house, in which as luck would have it everything was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

I couldn't resist taking a little memento myself here and there.

One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; near the staircase I found a splendid aquascutum and a camera for Felix.

The sappers have been ordered to march with the divisional bridging train. We shall start to-morrow. Yesterday at Chalons-sur-Marne a French aviator (officer) was taken prisoner. He imagined the village was held by French troops and so landed there.

He was awfully disgusted at being taken prisoner.

September 5.—When we reached Villeneuve we were in a wood which the enemy searched with shell fire. Left and right it simply rained bullets, but the one I'm fated to stop was not among them. We could not advance any further, the enemy was too strong for us. An infernal shell fired. We had a dreadful throb; a glass of Pilsener would have been a God-send. We made several attempts to reach the village of Lenhars, but the enemy's artillery swept the whole wood so that we could not make any headway. And we never got a sight of the enemy's guns. We soon had the answer to the riddle as to why the enemy's shooting was so wonderfully accurate. We were actually on the enemy's practice range!

September 8th.—We went forward again to the attack against an enemy perfectly entrenched. As soon as we reached the northern edge a perfectly insane fire opened on us, infantry and shell fire with redoubled intensity. A magnificent spectacle lay before us; in the foreground Lapierre was in flames. The enemy withdrew from one wood to another, but shelled us furiously and scattered us with his machine guns. We got to the village at last, but were driven out of it again with heavy loss. Our losses were enormous. The 178th Regiment alone had 1,000 men wounded, besides those killed. It was hell itself. There were practically no officers left.

One word more about this artillery range; there were telephone wires everywhere. It is thought that French officers hidden in trees were telephoning our exact situation in the woods. September 9.—We marched to Oeuvery. The enemy was apparently 2 kilometres in front of us. Where was our intelligence branch? Our artillery arrived half an hour too late, unfortunately.

MEN FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Meeting of British Subjects in
Petrograd.

On October 24, says *Rousseyk Slova*, a meeting of British subjects was held in the New English Club, in Petrograd, to discuss the question of facilitating the enlistment of Britishers living in Petrograd in the ranks of the British volunteer army. The meeting was very well attended, and the proceedings opened with speeches by the British Ambassador, Sir G. Buchanan, and the Rev. Mr. Keen.

It was stated that there were a number of Englishmen in Petrograd who wished to leave for Home to join the army, but were unable to have their wish gratified, owing to their having no medical certificates. In view of this, representations had been made by the British Ambassador to the Russian War Office and they had given their consent to the medical examination of British volunteers taking place in Petrograd. At the close of the meeting, 31 men signified their desire to enlist.

Sir G. Buchanan read to the meeting a number of telegrams which he had received from England, from Earl Roberts, Earl Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey and many other distinguished people. Earl Roberts' telegram said: "We British count it an honour to fight with our valiant Russian Allies against the common enemy of culture and mankind."

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding R.K.V.R., state:—

Parades:—Friday 27th at 5.15 p.m. as ordered.

Musketry:—The following N.C.O.'s are detailed to attend at King's Park Range:—Saturday 28th 2.15 p.m. Sergis, Baswick, Tolland, Ross and Johnstone, Corpl. Leask. Sunday 29th at 9.15 a.m., Sergis, Franklin, Mackay, Horley Raitty, Corpl. Grone.

Too Bad.
The New Maid—"In my last place I always took things fairly easy."

Cook—"Well, it's different here. They keep everything locked up."

—*The Bits.*

The French are indefatigable in digging trenches. We passed through a wood and lost touch altogether. We saw companies retreating and we ourselves received the order to withdraw.

We passed through Chalons-sur-Marne. I am terribly depressed; everybody thinks the situation is critical. The uncertainty is worst of all. I think we advanced too quickly and were worn out by marching too rapidly and fighting incessantly. Four of our aviators are said to have been brought down by the enemy.

September 15.—We marched to Pont Givart, Ville aux Rois. After marching till we were all absolutely done and our feet knocked to bits, we were sent into the fight again. And they call us Reserve troops.

September 16.—Our last officer fell; shot through the head. Our artillery was shooting dangerously short. The French are better at street fighting, and also in any fighting in which they can make use of any obstacle that gives them cover.

September 18.—The air is absolutely poisoned. I am lying in the church and am well looked after. Wounded keep on coming in.

September 22.—I am convinced that this country will give us all a grave. The 105th Regiment has had a furious fight with the English.

PRIZE COURT.

THE HANAMETAL CASE.

The Privileges of a Neutral Ship.

The case of the s.s. Hanametal was continued in Admiralty Jurisdiction, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, to-day, claims being made for the vessel by W. Katz, of Shanghai, owner, and the Yangtze Insurance Association, mortgagees.

The Crown was represented by the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. M. Hodgson, and the claimants by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shepton, of Messrs. Dawson, Locker, Deacon, and Harston.

Mr. Potter intimated that, in accordance with his Lordship's expressed wish to have the assistance of the American Consul with regard to the official log, with Mr. Hodgson's consent, Mr. Shepton had seen the American Consul and he had written a letter containing his views.

Counsel read the letter, which differentiated between a ship built in the United States, and one built outside the United States and subsequently acquired. In the case of the second there was no law requiring them to carry an official log.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Hanametal came within the second category. The ship was bought by the claimant from Messrs. Jensen, and was built in Bremen. The Attorney General:—The law on the subject would not be known to the captors.

His Lordship:—No; I should think it would be most improbable. Then this question arises:—You get a series of perfectly innocent actions which, owing to want of information on the part of the captors, seems to bear a sinister aspect, but, when explained, appears to be natural. Can you penalise a neutral vessel because that did not appear to the captors?

Mr. Potter submitted that the ship, being an American ship, was entitled to go to Chefoo when she did, to come back to Tsingtau when she did, and she was entitled to go to Shanghai and come from Shanghai to Tsingtau. She was also entitled to have German officers on board.

In short, she was entitled actually to trade with a person of Power which, so far as the ship was concerned, was a neutral Power, although our enemy, provided always that she did not carry contraband to that Power with whom we were fighting, and provided that the port to which she was going was not blockaded, and that she did not attempt to break the blockade.

His Lordship:—There must be more limitations than that. Mr. Potter:—Perhaps you will add a third provision that she is not breaking neutrality.

His Lordship:—That she is not rendering unconditional service? Mr. Potter:—Certainly; an innocent ship is entitled to go in and out of enemy ports subject to those provisions.

His Lordship:—Clearly, she is. Mr. Potter then argued that it was within the rights of a neutral ship to go into a port for refugees. The carriage of non-combatants was the carriage of a non-contraband article and, as such, a neutral ship could carry them.

The Attorney General notified his abandonment of the absence of the Chief Engineer and Chief Officer's logs as grounds for condemnation, though he held to the second as a ground for justification of the captor.

Mr. Potter, quoting authorities, pointed out that they dealt with the arrest of combatants returning to their own country on a neutral ship, but said nothing about the arrest of non-combatants. Probably since the war began there had been German non-combatants leaving their country, old people

LICENSING BOARD.

The Grand Hotel Application.

An adjourned meeting of the Licensing Board was convened in the Council Chamber, this afternoon. The meeting was announced for 2.15 p.m. but at that time there were only present Mr. L. G. Bird and Mr. G. A. Woodcock and four members of the Press. At 2.30, no further attendance was put in and Mr. L. G. Bird left the Chamber.

It was announced that the meeting would not take place to-day, owing to the fact that there were only the Chairman and Mr. Bird in attendance.

The meeting was called to consider the licence of the Stag Hotel and a letter from the Government in connection with the Grand Hotel application.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Pay.—Pay cheques will be ready for issue to-morrow.

Joined.—Pte. A. H. Hymman joined the Corps on the 25th inst., allotted Corps No. 1,700 and posted to Right Section M. G. Co.

Leave.—Pte. A. Hirst is granted leave of absence from 23.11.14. to 23.11.15.

Transfer.—Sapper E. J. Sarman is transferred from Engineer Company to H.K.V.R. Engineer Section dated 25.11.14.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow, Thursday 26th inst., 6.15 a.m. under Co. Officers. 5.15 p.m. Route March. Parades for Friday 27th inst. nil.

Detail.—On duty, Right Section, Centre Section and Civil Service Company. Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Capt. Churchill, Lt. Smith & 2nd Lt. Lindell. Orderly Officer, Lieut. O. Smith. To furnish Guard to-night, Civil Service Company; to-morrow, Centre Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Barlow; to-morrow, Corpl. Bolton.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland held an inquiry this afternoon into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese who died in the gaol this morning.

The deceased was admitted into the gaol in September, 1906, sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour for manslaughter.

Dr. McKenny gave evidence that the deceased died from fatty degeneration of the heart, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. E. T. Richardson, G. Ribeiro and Laurel.

and others whose relations thought they would be better cared for in a neutral country. That was a serious thing, for every person who came out of Germany was one less mouth to feed, the better it would be for the German Army.

Dealing with the point of German officers being on board, Mr. Potter pointed out there was a good reason given by the Captain, and that explanation had not been contested. Criticising the affidavit of Capt. Fitzmaurice, who said that on his flying the German colours the Hanametal immediately altered her course towards him, counsel said that they could not say when the vessel altered her course. The captain of the Hanametal denied that he saw the German colours.

Counsel was addressing himself to the question of compensation when we went to press.

HONGKONG DERBY WINNER SOLD.

Jewel Aster, the Hongkong Derby winner, was sold by auction in Shanghai for Tls. 45. Ban-jolini, Mr. Soares' nomination for the Derby last year, was sold at the same time for Tls. 40. It is, perhaps, needless to mention that Jewel Aster was the property of Sir Paul Chater.

THE GOEBEN AT SEBASTOPOL.

Attack and Escape Under Heavy
Fog.

In view of statements circulated by German agents, maliciously attributing to Russia the first move in the war with Turkey, the General Staff of the Russian Navy has issued the following statement:—

On October 23, the Russian Black Sea fleet returned to Sebastopol after a cruise. No Turkish ships were seen. On the morning of October 29, about 4 a.m., the Commander of the Fleet received a message by telegram from Odessa stating that at 3 a.m. that day two Turkish torpedo boats, using signalling lights and flying the Russian flag, entered the harbour of Odessa. They were unaltered by the patrol boat, and as the parole was not given the gunboat Kubanetz opened fire. Assistance was immediately given by the gunboat Doanez, but the latter was immediately sunk by a torpedo. The Kubanetz succeeded in forcing the torpedo boats to retreat, which they did at full speed. One of them had suffered considerable damage. On the way out of the harbour, they fired at several merchant vessels, and also at a petroleum tank. A few mines were laid, but a fleet of trawlers was promptly sent out to sweep the harbour.

About 6 to the same morning, the cruiser Goeben approached Sebastopol under cover of a heavy fog and opened fire. The batteries responded, and the cruiser withdrew. The shells dropped on the town did only slight damage, but one of them struck a hospital and eight sailors were killed. A squadron of torpedo boats, commanded by Prince Trapeznikov, on patrol duty, made an attack on the Goeben, but the fire from the latter was too strong for them. One of the torpedo boats was severely damaged, and took fire.

While steaming away, the Goeben met an unarmed Russian transport, the *Prut*, and signalled to her to "heave to." The Captain of the transport sent up a signal refusing to obey this command, and prepared to sink the ship. The vessel was disabled by explosions before the Goeben came up, accompanied by a torpedo boat, but in the process a number of the crew lost their lives. The remainder were taken on board the war vessels. Before leaving, the latter scattered mines about, but these were gathered up by trawlers.

Several men-of-war were sent in pursuit of the Goeben, but the superior speed of the cruiser saved her from capture and she returned safely to her base in the Bosphorus. The Russian losses were: on the transport *Prut*, three officers and twenty-six men; the torpedo-boat, Lieut. Pushen, seven men killed, and seven wounded; the gunboat Kubanetz, seven men wounded; the Doanez, one officer killed. These details clearly show that the engagement was not caused by an attempt on the part of the Russian fleet to blockade the Bosphorus by the laying of mines, but to an unexpected attack by the Goeben. The statement that seventeen Russian boats laden with mines had been sunk is absolutely false.

No Muzzle.
At the Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. T. C. of the F.W.D., for allowing his dog out without a muzzle, was fined \$5.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 26th November, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2 Alveston Terrace, Peel Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Canton Blackwood Cabinet and Flower Stands, Teak Chiffoniers, Overmantel, Sideboard Dinner Waggon, Glass and Crockery, Ornaments & Pictures, etc., etc.

also
A Collection of Antique China

comprising:—
Fine Sang-de-boeuf & Flambe Vases, 5-coloured Plates, Cups, Chinchew and Mazarine Blue Vases, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 25th November.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 28th November, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned)

WITHOUT RESERVE.
A Large Consignment of Swallow Drawn Work & Embroideries

comprising:—
Bedspreads, Table Cloths and Napkins to match, Tea Cloths, Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion Covers, Dress & Blouse Lengths, etc.

Embroidered Silk, Crepe & Pongee Dress & Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, etc.

Also
15 Rolls Pongee Silk.
20 Carved Sandalwood Boxes.

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FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GLEN" (Hayward-Hays Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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THE THRILLING AND STIRRING DRAMA,
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2nd Series of War Picture due in a few days.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

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Commencing Wednesday, 25th November.

The Magnificent and Powerful Drama
"SLAVES OF AMBITION"

3 Parts—5,000 Feet.
PATHE'S WAR CAZETTE
4th Series—1,500 Feet

Special Engagement, Opening Friday, 27th November, The World's Entertainer.

MR. BERT FLATT
America's Musical Monologue Comedian.

Saturday, 28th November.

6,000 Feet Drama: "TOSHIE HER SON" 4 Parts.

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LETT'S DIARIES

FOR

1915.

Madame CECILE

Has arrived from Messrs. Derry & Toms, London, with a large and most select CONSIGNMENT of MILLINERY, and kindly solicits an inspection of same at the

Hongkong Hotel, Room 402.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, —Shiu	" 21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 16
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50
" corned, —Ham Ngau Li	" 80
" Head, —Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sam	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	" 0
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg, —Yeung Poi	" 26
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs, Chitlings, —Chu Ohong	" 27
" Brains, —Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, —Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, —Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned, —Ham Ohu Yuk	" 20
" Leg, —Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart, —Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order, —Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, —Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, —Ap	" 24
Doves, —Pan Kan	" 18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese, —Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe, —Sha Tsai	each 23
Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, —Man Yu	" 18
Crabs, —Hai	" 24
Outlet Fish, —Muk Yu	" 18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tsi To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 13
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, —Shak Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 23
Herrings, —Tao Pak	" 18
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Mrillet, —Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, —Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Ohong	" 28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Ohong	" 32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Shak Ksu Kung	" 18
Roach, —Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon, —Ma Yau	" 35
Shark, —Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, —Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, —Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California) —Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo) —Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
" (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	" 3

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lut	" 10
Carambola, —Yeung To	" 10
Coconuts, —Ye Tso	each 12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tso	" 30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	" 6
" America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 10
Oranges, (Canton) —Shan-shang Tim Oling	" 15
" Sweet	" 15
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking, —Cha Li	" 10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tso	" 10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Fun Ti Po Lo	each 8
" 2nd " —Chung-tang Po Lo	" 8
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	" 3
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15
Pumelo, Siam, —Ohim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tso	each 15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	" 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 1
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout, —Ah Choi	" 8
" Long, —Tau Kok	" 8
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each 10
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, —Hung Ko	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shun	" 12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Ohu	" 30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	" 30
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	" 30
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Lin	" 12
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, —Sun Tau	" 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	lb 8
" old, —Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okraes, —Kam San	" 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Ohong Tau	" 8
" Green, —Shang Ohong	" 8
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	" 6
Parsley, —Kam Tsoi	" 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	lb. 1
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tso	" 3
" Japan, —Yat Pun Shu Tsoi	" 3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	" 3
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tsoi	" 8
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, —Tso So	" 8
Shallots, —Kon Ohong Tau	" 8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, —Kai Ke	" 8
Taro, —Wu Tau	" 8
Turnips, Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams, —Ta Shu	" 6
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	" 6
" Tau	" 6

海味

Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, —Tso So	" 8
Shallots, —Kon Ohong Tau	" 8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, —Kai Ke	" 8
Taro, —Wu Tau	" 8
Turnips, Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams, —Ta Shu	" 6
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	" 6
" Tau	" 6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule:

1. Flour:—

(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,

per lb., ... \$4.50

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,

per lb., ... 4.00

(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,

per lb., ... 3.50

2. Tinned Milk:—

(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,

... 30

(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,

... 25

(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),

... 25

(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,

... 35

(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,

... 33

(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin

... 20

3. Sugar:—

Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,

... 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb.,

... 12

Granulated, per lb.,

... 12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,

... 11

No. 2

... 10

4. Frozen Meat:—

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Osasaks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in the North Sea; later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recede along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme, inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haelioz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohne, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Ravigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material, including guns and ammunition. Servians defeat 99,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre; in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Ponoporos (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefold arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Metzport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedonins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sank in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks the British ship.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry extra German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel command severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

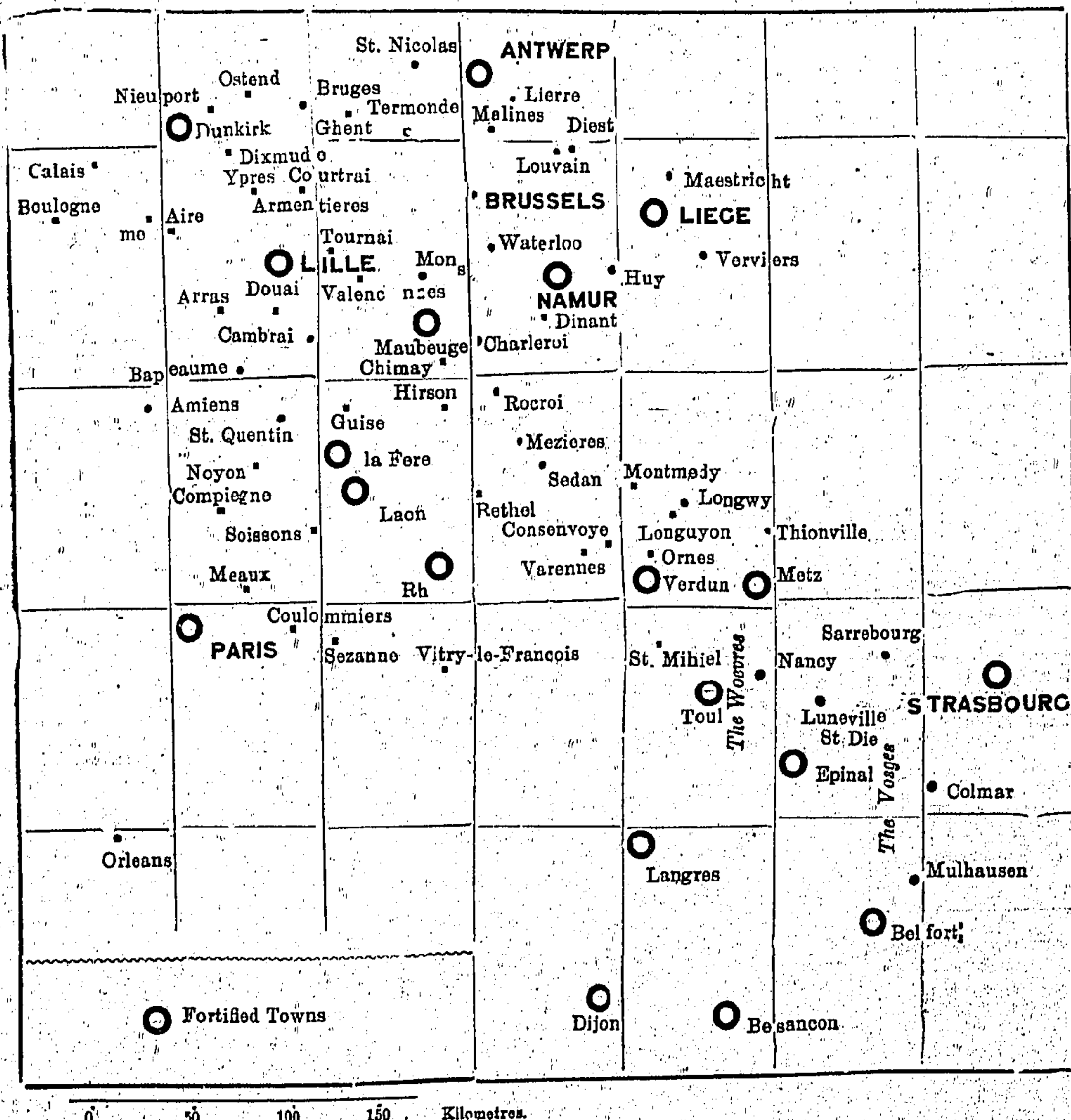
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium; Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice as to the effect that save for a vigorous bombardment at Ypres the Germans are showing less activity.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	BANKS.	CLOSING QUOT.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$710 sa.	£2.3/- at ex 1/056 equal to £22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30.6/14
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons	\$50	300 b.	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913
North China	£5	T142 n.	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Unions	\$100	\$700 sa. & b.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtzes	£50		Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires	\$20	\$145 b.	\$10 for 1912
Hongkong Fires	\$50	\$378 b.	\$27 for 1912
SHIPPING.			
China & Manilla	\$25	\$7 n.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship	\$59	\$26 1/2 b.	\$3 for year ending 30.6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30.6/14
Steamboats	\$15	\$25 s.	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913
Indo-Chinas (Preferred) (Deferred)	£5	\$55 n.	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
Shell " Transports	£1	\$80/- n.	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30.4/13
Star Ferry	{ \$10	\$40 n.	\$3 for 1912
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$75 n.	\$3 for 1897
Suzon Sugars	\$100	\$20 s.	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30.6.14.
MINING.			
Chinese Engineerings	£1	37/6 n.	Int. of 1/8 mak. 6/6 a/c 1913 1/2 for 1909
Ironohs	£1	24/- n.	\$3.50 for year 1913
Leubs	£2	\$2 f.	\$3 for 1913
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.			
Lowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$76 s.	Tls. 5 for 1913
L.K. & W'pos Docks	\$50	\$55 s.	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1913.
Shanghai Docks T. 100		T. 55 n.	Tls. 6 29/210
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100		T. 91 n.	First year
WANKS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo French Lands T. 100		T. 94 s.	\$3.50 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.14
H'kong Central E'tes \$100		\$100 n.	\$3.14 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$125 s.	50 cents for 1913
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$100 n.	\$2.80 for 1913
Dumfryes Estates \$10		\$7 n.	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30.6.13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.14
Lowloon Lands	\$30	\$44 n.	15 per cent. for 1910
Shanghai Lands T. 30		T. 92 n.	Tls. 15 for year ending 31.10.13
West Points	\$50	\$71 n.	Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 & extra bonus of Tls. 1 for year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10		P. 6	T. 12 for year end g 31.12.12
COTTON MILLS.			
Yowos	T. 50		Tls. 14 for year ending 30.11.13
Shanghai Cottons			50 cents 31.7.08
Shou Kung Mow			\$1.20 for 1913
Shung Yik			70 cents for 1913
Hongkong Cottons \$10		\$7 1/4 s.	\$1.50 for year end g 31.7.14
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos	\$12	\$11 n.	40 cents for 1911
Light and Powers \$10		\$4 n.	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Do. (Spec. shares) \$1		\$1 n.	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
China Providents	\$10	\$7 1/2 n.	\$2 for 1913
Mairy Farms	\$6	\$35 n.	Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Green Islands	\$10	\$5 1/4 s.	\$1 Interim a/c year ending 31.8.14
Hongkong Electric \$10		\$36 s.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Hongkong Ices	\$25	\$175 n.	Final of 6d. making 7 1/2 d. per share for 1913.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25 n.	None
Angkats	g. 10		\$1.50 for 1910
Morning Post	\$25	\$29 n.	No dividend this year
Shak Tramway	\$10	\$10 s.	35 cts. for year end g 31.5.14
"Do. (new)	\$1	90 cts. s.	20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31.5.1912
Hongkong Electric Trams	3/6	b.	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.7.1913
Philippines	\$10	\$5 n.	25 per cent. for year ending 31.7.11
Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$6 n.	70 cents for 1913
Pre-ferred			50 cts. on old shares, 35 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
Complete des	\$50		
Alpeset			
Apertories	paid		
u Tonkin	up \$50		
Benefit	\$200		
Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20	T. 150		
Sham Laundry	\$5	\$4 1/2 s.	
United Asbestos			
Oriental Agency	\$10	\$9 1/2 b.	
United Asbestos	\$10	\$300	
Founders Shares			
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$18 n.	
Reichsmann, Ltd.	\$10	\$30 n.	
Watson	\$10	\$7 n.	
William Powell, Ltd.	\$7 1/2	n.	

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 9).
November 18.—Victory for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Birschoote. Reported that Russian fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princess of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombarded Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Tull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Euyansang, Shanghai.
Kiangwan, Amoy.
Paul Pedrin, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powhngchong, Yokohama.
Quanyang 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
A. B. SORENSEN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 20 1914.
Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Alderson, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Chop Wanlee, Queen's Road, Jelebu.
Fountai, Haiphong.
Giang, Poochow.
Gieng Nguong Shop, Poochow.
Howard Collins, Perth.
Kulimier, Manila.
Makingscen 4200 Building House, Seattle.
Mohenry Aboard Tanyomaru, Sataru.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Pooegui Hootonghing Teck-jutoo St., Manila.
Sun On Lung Mole Cai, Macao.
W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914.

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DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
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RUTTONJEE & SON.

FIGHT WITH DESTROYERS.

Officer of Undaunted Gives Details of Chase and Sinking of German Boats.

London, Oct. 24.—The first comprehensive description of the sea fight last Saturday, which resulted in the sinking of four German torpedo-boat destroyers off the Dutch coast by the British cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo-boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, is given by an officer of the Undaunted, as follows:
"When heading northward we saw the smoke of four German vessels. The captain immediately ordered us to clear for action and to chase them. We steamed at top speed with the destroyers in pursuit of the Germans. It was an unforgettable sight.
"The Germans turned about and fled, but we had the advantage in speed and soon they were in range of our six-inch bow guns. Seeing themselves cornered, the Germans altered their course and got a better strategic position and answered our fire, aiming mostly at our destroyers.
"Lusty cheering rang from our ships as the first German destroyer disappeared. A shell struck her just below the bridge, and she toppled over on her beam ends like a wounded bird, then righted herself to level with the surface, and finally plunged bow first beneath the waves. It was all over with her in two minutes.
"In less than an hour after we had sighted the Germans their second destroyer was out of action. She was burning fore and aft, showing what fearful work we were doing. A shell hit her; the funnels, bridge, torpedo tubes and deck fittings all disappeared like magic.
"No time to save lives.
"We actually passed over the spot where the first vessel was sunk, and for the space of a couple of seconds, as we tore through the water at a rate of over 30 knots, we saw poor wretches flailing about, clinging to buried debris and other wreckage. It was a pitiable sight, but we had two more of them to put out of action, and we were forced to go along and try to forget the sight.
"The second ship, a mass of flames, had sunk to the level of the water, and we soon had there remaining two out of business. Their firing was very poor, though several of their shells flew around us and cast shrapnel about us.
"Dodges Torpedoes.
"The enemy fired many torpedoes, one of them missing the Undaunted's stern by only a few yards. Fortunately we saw the bubbles it made as it approached, and thus avoided the fate of the Aboukir.
"An hour and a half after the Germans were sighted all was over with them, and the order was given to save life."

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A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the Hongkong & Canton & Macao Steamship Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK HILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES:

No. 1. ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GAP TRAM STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m.
No. 2. MOUNT KELLET ROAD OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO DES VILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.25 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.35 a.m.
No. 3. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m.
No. 4. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m.
No. 5. AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m.
THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.
THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 11.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, BUT ALL ENQUIRIES ARE HEREBY MADE UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL LOSTAL PACKETS, THE POST OFFICE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY. CRYSTAL, CYPRUS, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria are suspended.

The American Mail is due to arrive here tomorrow.

MAILS DUE.

American, 26th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Wol-hai-wol & Tientsin 26th inst., 11 a.m.
Hohow, Pakhol & Haiphong ... 26th inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Moji ... 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Japan via Kuchino, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver ... 26th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 26th inst., 3 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 30th November.]

Haiphong & Pakhol ... 26th inst., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 27th inst., 1 p.m.

Ningpo ... 27th inst., 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sulung, Br. s.s. 9105, H. Simpson, 24th inst.—Wel-hai-wol, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tamsui, Br. s.s. 910, W. G. Cowan, 24th inst.—Daly, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Nordnaes, Norw. s.s. 1370, A. Angenson, 25th inst.—Saigon, Rice—G. and Co.
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1338, Speed, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Hatching, Br. s.s. 1337, W. C. Passmore, 25th inst.—Swatow, 21st inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Yushun, Chinese s.s. 1079, Leago, 25th inst.—Tientsin, 19th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Pengreep, Br. s.s. 3006, J. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Cardiff, 4th ult. Coal—Admiralty.
Namsang, Br. s.s. 2591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Liangchow, Br. s.s. Bouson, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. Namsang from Singapore etc.—Messrs Hilgers, Bryson, Rev Mr & Mrs Foreman, Koch and Mrs McGarry.

For s.s. Liangchow from Shanghai—Mrs Douglas, Reid, Wilkie, Mr & Mrs Bert Flatt, Mrs Ring, Craddock, Stevens & E. East.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

On Nov. 13.—For Shanghai etc., Messrs Valk, P. Hutchison, R. Plot, E. J. Warren, Mrs Dowbiggin, L. Nigg, Mrs Playger, Tse Ling.

On Nov. 19.—For Shanghai, Messrs N. F. Wilkinson, O. D. Arnold, L. W. J. Dyer, Tse Ching-lum, Mrs Grove.

On Nov. 21.—For London etc., Messrs Foy, G. K. Chatham, W. H. Chatham, A. D. Shewan, G. M. Powell, J. H. Hulse, A. R. Ellis, Yee Lee, Ahluja Xeqto, Ali Masavov Xeqto, T. A. N. Kennard, William, Mrs Ip Koon Sing, Miss Ip Tat Kwan, Choi P. Nin, Chu Pak Wing, Lan Fat Cor.

SATURDAY, 28th Nov.

Haiphong & Pakhol ... 28th inst., 9 a.m.
Sandakan ... 21th inst., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail ... Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 28th Nov. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Thursday 3rd Dec.)

SUNDAY, 29th Nov.

Swatow ... 29th inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 1st Dec.

Canton & Hainan ... Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, B. C., Seattle, United Kingdom via Canada ... 1st Dec., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 1st Dec., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is. ... 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec., 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 4th Dec., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Dec.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, A. de laide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Filter Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 4th Dec. at 5 p.m. 5th Dec. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday ... 8th Dec., 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

23rd Nov., to 29th Nov., 1914.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 23	No inferior	11 m 8 s	Mon. 23	No inferior	11 m 8 s
Tues. 24	No inferior	11 m 9 s	Tues. 24	No inferior	11 m 9 s
Wed. 25	No inferior	11 m 10 s	Wed. 25	No inferior	11 m 10 s
Thur. 26	No inferior	11 m 11 s	Thur. 26	No inferior	11 m 11 s
Fri. 27	No inferior	11 m 12 s	Fri. 27	No inferior	11 m 12 s
Sat. 28	No inferior	11 m 13 s	Sat. 28	No inferior	11 m 13 s
Sun. 29	No inferior	11 m 14 s	Sun. 29	No inferior	11 m 14 s

m morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.30—Pressure has increased quickly at Japanese stations and decreased moderately to considerably over the China Coast.

The depression has passed into the Pacific and a fresh depression is situated over S. Manchuria. The anticyclone has weakened and spread eastward.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamooka)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

25th Nov., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
W'stock	7a	29.72	28	0	0	0	0
Namuro	6a	30.01	28	0	1	0	0
Hakodate	6a	30.03	28	0	1	0	0
Tokio	6a	30.10	28	0	1	0	0
Kochi	6a	30.23	28	0	1	0	0
Nagasaki	6a	30.15	28	0	1	0	0
Kagima	6a	30.13	28	0	1	0	0
Oshima	6a	30.04	28	0	1	0	0
Isabima	6a	30.03	28	0	1	0	0
Bonin Is.	6a	30.05	28	0	1	0	0
Chefoo	6a	29.92	43	68	sw	3	h
W'haiwei	6a	29.92	43	68	sw	3	h
Hankow	6a	29.92	43	68	sw	3	h
Ichang	6a	29.92	43	68	sw	3	h
Kiukiang	6a	29.92	43	68	sw	3	h
Shanghai	6a	30.17	42	ssw	2	b	0
Gutzlaff	6a	30.15	52	sw	1	bv	0
Sharp P.	6a	30.13	60	nw	1	b	0
Amoy	6a	30.10	61	77	n	2	0
Swatow	6a	30.16	60	94	n	2	0
Taihu	6a	30.11	60	94	n	2	0
Wuchow	6a	30.04	60	94	n	2	0
Taiwan	6a	30.02	60	94	n	2	0
Koshun	6a	30.05	60	94	n	2	0
P'ores	6a	30.14	59	76	e	1	0
Canton	6a	30.10	60	97	0	0	0
H'kong	6a	30.06	74	nw	1	0	0
Gap Rock	6a	30.06	74	nw	1	0	0
Macao	6a	30.08	58	nw	1	0	0
Wuchow	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Faihol	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Hohow	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Phullon	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Tourane	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
C. St. J.	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Aparril	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Manila	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Legaspi	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Illoilo	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Bacolod	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Cebu	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0
Labuan	6a	30.10	63	nne	2	0	0

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 25.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.06	30.10
Temperature	60	68
Humidity	73	97
Wind Direction	N	E
" Force	1	0
Weather	0	0
Rain	0	0.11
Highest open air Temperature on the 24th	61	68
Lowest " " " " " "	51	52
H.K. Observatory, 25th November.		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Tindon Saddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 5th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	about 6th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Nile Cap. H. Powell	about 27th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & P'sage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewitt,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 15th Nov., 1914

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